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The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

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" six months..... 2 00
" three months..... 1 00

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G. W. GREENE, MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

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Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

de5-3m

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

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Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. no15-3m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. de19-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. oc26-3m

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

The proprietor is a successful caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. de19-tf

CHANGED HANDS!

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. FURNISS & BEMIS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland.

oc3-3m FURNISS & BEMIS.

WM. TELL RESTAURANT AND LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

no28-3m HENRY RICKER.

T. F. HATON,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

Will attend to collecting notes, accounts, etc., in Woodland and throughout Yolo County at reasonable rates. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to, and ample security given if desired. Office at City Livery Stable, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland, Cal. de26-3m

DR. G. W. ZIMMERMAN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Has relocated in Cacheville, Yolo county, for the practice of his profession. Will attend calls at all hours when not professionally engaged. de19-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Odd-Fellows' Block, corner of First and Main streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nicklesburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. de12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. de12-3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. de12-3m

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. de12

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office No. 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. de5-3m

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. de5

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST (Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. no28-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. no21-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. no15-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no15

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND

COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland, no8-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. no8-3m

DR. R. D. HARKNESS,

HOMŒOPATHIST AND VISITING PHYSICIAN,

May be found day or night at his rooms in the Craft House, when not engaged out professionally. Consultations held in Craft House Parlors. Disease treated by specific medication without the injurious action of mercury and other drug poisons. Diseases of Women and Children a speciality. oc17-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. oc10-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc.

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. de5

ART NOTICE.

FOR THE VERY SUPERIOR RETOUCHED

Rembrandt Photographs,

OR ANY OTHER BRANCH OF THE ART,

From the smallest picture to life-size, copied and enlarged equal to any gallery in the world, by R. ROGERS & CO., At Mr. Rue's Old Gallery, OVER PORTER & CO'S STORE, no21-3m Woodland.

The Two New Years.

BY LYDIA JANE PEIRSON.

"Dear Eleanor, what an elegant piece of embroidery you are engaged on! such a beautiful design, and such delicate blending of brilliant colors. It will be a scarf fit for a queen."

"Your approval of my taste gives me real pleasure. I have been at infinite pains to work this scarf, in order to have something unique to wear to our New Year's Ball. But Miss Mellen made me quite sick of it. I fancy, however, that if she had one like it, she would not scruple to wear it. But pray, Miss Anna, why is it that you declined going to the ball?"

"I believe that you are right, Anna; but then it looks so singular in a young lady to stay at home, when all the world is out rejoicing."

"It does indeed require a degree of moral courage to meet the charge of singularity; yet the sneers of the world are, to a well regulated mind, less painful than the reproaches of one's own conscience."

"And do you really think it very sinful to dance?"

"No, Eleanor, I do not think it sinful to dance. I am fond of dancing as an exercise, and often make one in a cotillion with my brothers and sisters at home. It is the unnecessary expense, the fatigue, the exposure: and more than this, the unhealthy excitement of the mind. Look into your own heart and see if you will not detect the fever of vanity, thirsting to bear away the palm of beauty and elegance of dress. As if there is no longing for admiration, no unwarrantable wish to captivate those whose love you would not desire to retain: no intention to rival some young creature in the eyes of one to whom she would appear preeminently attractive. It is therefore not to dancing, but to fostering those evil passions of our nature that I object. Neither can I approve of the unnecessary expenditure of money for such objects."

"Really Miss Ellis, you talk like a Methodist and a niggard. Have I not a right to expend my own income as I please."

"Do not be offended, dear Eleanor. You have undoubtedly a legal right to expend your own money as you see fit. Yet it does appear to me that poverty, sickness, and destitute childhood, have claims upon us, which we may not lightly put aside."

"But if we were to expend our whole fortunes what should we do toward relieving the amount of misery under which the world is groaning?"

"A contemplation of the world's misery is indeed enough to paralyze exertion; yet if every person would according to his or her ability relieve the distresses of their immediate vicinity, I think the amount would soon be greatly depreciated."

"It undoubtedly would, but I am no Howard, Anna. I am not willing to resign my own pleasure for the sake of those who would probably make an ill use of my beneficence."

"I am sorry to hear you speak so, Eleanor, for I called expressly to endeavor to enlist your sympathies for a suffering family in our neighborhood; and I did hope that you would relinquish the ball, and apply the money which you intend to lay out for dress and ornament, to the comfort and consolation of the unfortunate."

"Your enterprise, Miss Anna, is without doubt very commendable, and had your appeal to me have been earlier made, I might perhaps have foregone the ball, and joined you in it. But now as I am engaged to go, and have made so much preparation, I shall not relinquish it on any account."

"Not if I can make it appear that the object of my commiseration is every way worthy of the sacrifice?"

"Doubtless there are many worthy objects of charity, but I cannot now attend to their claims. You will excuse me, Miss Ellis, but I am engaged and must bid you good morning."

Miss Ellis left the house with a heavy heart. She had been out all the morning amongst her wealthy acquaintances endeavoring to awaken an interest for an unfortunate family; and everywhere she had met with a cold, contemptuous or derisive reception. But of the apparent candor and feeling of Eleanor Grant she had expected better things. She was not opulent herself, or she would not have applied to others, but her heart was so interested that she felt others must feel also. A few days before she had been on a visit a few miles from the village, and was startled by the voice of passionate weeping within a cottage by the wayside, as she was returning home in the evening. She immediately knocked at the door, and was bidden by a low voice to come in.

She entered and found a young woman weeping bitterly, while a babe lay asleep on her knee, and a little girl of four years, stood on a chair beside her, with her arms around her mother's neck, and her sweet wet face resting on her hair. Anna soon drew from the weeper the cause of her distress. She had been delicately educated in one of the Eastern cities; and was married to a young clerk in a dry goods store, while she was almost yet a child. Dazzled by the exaggerated accounts of the fertility and riches of the West; that rainbow region which recedes ever before the march of emigration; displaying its glorious allurements like fairy tokens, still in advance of the ardent pursuer; they gathered up their little all, and were soon floating down the broad Ohio. Enchanted with the majestic stream, and the unrivalled beauties of its variegated borders, now swelling in fair green banks, then stretching along in beautifully enameled meadows, and anon rising in bold bluffs, or steep and forest clad mountains; they surrendered their spirits to romantic dreams of opulence and happiness, without considering how they were to be obtained. They chose a place of residence in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and having secured a tract of luxuriantly timbered land, fancied themselves rich. The kind neighbors, according to custom in log cabin countries, turned out and erected them a commodious one for habitation, and they took possession in high spirits. A pine board elevated on crossed strips of the same, constituted their table; two long low benches served them for chairs; and as many persons have never seen a new country bed, I will here describe theirs. In a corner of the room, at a proper distance from either wall to form the required angles of an oblong square, a post is set, or driven into the earth, as the case may be, through this two large holes are bored at right angles, corresponding with similar holes in the log walls of the house. Into these good stiff poles are fixed, thus forming the rail of a bedstead. Smaller holes at short distances along the wall at the head receive elastic poles, which extend over the foot rail; and these are interwoven with bark, splints or grape vines, thus making a commodious bottom for the reception of the sack of straw, on which the great mass of new settlers repose sweetly after their hard labors, and dream of riches and honors which the future has for them in its vast storehouse.

But Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had wholly miscalculated their own abilities.

How was he who had passed his life within doors, handling no rougher implements than the pen and yard stick, to wield the ax, and humble the pride of the forest; to roll up the huge log pile, and manage the dull team of patient oxen? Then his clothes were like himself. Fine broadcloths, and ruffled linen, ill adapted to the work of branding off the black fallow, and preparing the ground for seeding.

His wife found her difficulties even greater than his. Her clothes were those which had befitted her at a boarding school, or in her mother's parlor; but while the young amongst her neighbors looked upon them with admiration and envy, the experienced shook their heads and sighed, as they thought what miserable rags they would soon become, under the wear and tear of rambling in the woods, and doing housework.

But of housework she knew nothing beyond the compounding of a cake, or spreading a table. Great were her sufferings in her awkward attempts to wash, bake and clean her humble dwelling. And greater still was the waste and destruction which her ignorance occasioned. What a pity it is that so many women are sent out upon the world with no practical knowledge of the duties which belong to their sphere. How many families may impute their wretchedness and degradation to this execrable method of "educating girls," as the modern system of folly and vanity is denominated.

Yet men are not to be pitied one whit in this respect, because they encourage this perversion of character, and prefer the showy, useless, vain puppet, to the woman of sense, who understands and practices her duty. Like the schoolboy who tramples the balmy, fragrant rose, in pursuit of the gaudy butterfly which loses all its charms as soon as his hands is on it, becoming a helpless, ragged-winged worm, which he looks are with loathing.

It is no wonder under existing circumstances that at the end of two years the Roberts' found themselves miserably poor, and quite destitute of clothing and money; while their neighbors, who were fitted for their station were becoming rich. Children came, and sickness visited them; want and suffering begat pevishness and ill humor; they reflected upon each other, grew cold and unhappy, and he finally deserted his helpless family and left them to beg or starve as they could.

Mrs. Roberts could not do the first, and had resolved to starve in silence. But her poor children, when she saw them pale and wasted with want, she felt her heart breaking.

"And now," she said, as she concluded her tale of sorrow, "I have but one wish, and I dare not hope its attainment. But if I could by any means get home to my father, I would ask no more. The pride which so long held me destitute and miserable as I am, is now quelled; and I am ready to go even as the poor prodigal, to be as a hired servant in my own father's house."

Miss Ellis comforted the poor weeper by giving her wherewith to supply present necessity; and bade her hope, saying that she would use her best endeavor to aid her return home. Mrs. Roberts fell on her knees before her, and covered her hands with tears and kisses.

It was in the hope of raising funds to defray the expenses of this long journey, that Anna Ellis had been soliciting her friends, and meekly enduring contumely, coldness, and reflections upon her show of piety and her charity.

Yet it was not for these that her heart so swelled, and that the big tears gemmed the veil, which she had gathered before her face to conceal her emotions, as she was returning home. It was for the heartlessness of her sex that she wept; that a beautiful creature would refuse to forego an unnecessary ornament, or the display of the ball-room, to give peace to the wounded spirit, to restore the weeping wanderer to her home and friends; and save from want and misery the helpless little ones, who, however their parents may have erred, were guiltless sufferers.

Arrived at home, she retired to her chamber and sat down to devise some method of relieving the hopes which she had raised in the breast of Mrs. Roberts. She ruminated long, and at length gave way to sorrowful emotions and wept like a child.

"Here is a letter for you, sister," cried a bright-eyed little girl running into the room.

"But what makes you cry, dear Anna? has any one spoken unkindly to you?"

"Yes, little Ella, but I will cry no more about it now you have come to kiss me."

And she took the child on her knee, and forced herself to appear cheerful and contented. The little one kissed her repeatedly, and at length fell asleep in her arms. She looked upon the happy sleeper, and thought how many were suffering from cold, hunger and neglect. She laid the child down with a murmured prayer, and took up her letter.

"For heaven's sake, why has he written?" she cried, and her cheek flushed, as with trembling hands she broke the seal. She read:

"MISS ELLIS will, I hope, appreciate my motives, and believe that I appreciate her worth. I chanced to hear the conversation between her and Miss Grant this morning, and I humbly trust she will not pain me by returning the inclosed trifles, which I present not to Miss Ellis, but to the unfortunate family of whom she was speaking.

"That such rare goodness of heart may be richly rewarded, even in this life, is the fervent prayer of

JAMES M. WINTERTON."

Anna dropped the letter. Its enclosing had fallen on the floor, and her face had become livid and cold:

"Oh Winterton," she said, "your kindness is the refinement of cruelty. Do you pray for me? Me! from whom you have stolen the young buds of hope and happiness. Can you extol the goodness of the heart which you have so coldly thrown from you, to wither and perish, while you proffer your own at Miss Grant's altar? I will apply your bounty to the aid of the unfortunate; but for myself I will not accept aught from you. Oh, merciful Father, forgive these rebellious throbs and aid me to say in all humility: 'Thy will be done.'"

Mr. Winterton was the son of a wealthy gentleman, in the interior of the State, and had been two years in Cincinnati, for the purpose of finishing his education. During this time he had boarded in Mr. Ellis' family, and by a thousand nameless, and probably undesigned attentions, had won the whole wealth of her young and artless spirit. Of late he had established himself in the village, treated Anna with a cold politeness, and paid constant and particular attention to Eleanor Grant.

The poor girl's heart was deeply wounded, and an apprehension that she had perhaps betrayed the state of her feelings, thus forcing him in honor to withdraw attentions which he had never intended should go farther than a brotherly familiarity, pierced her shrinking and sensitive spirit to the very centre. But she was a truly pious girl, and her trust in Him who rules the spirit and stills the tempest, alone supported her.

She was prevented by a violent snow storm from visiting Mrs. Roberts until New Years' Day. But she had in interval procured the means of conveyance for her and her children, in a way more cheap and commodious than stage-coach traveling.

On New Years' morning she walked out to see them attended by her brother carrying a large bundle of clothing, which she had made up for them.

"Oh, now I see," cried Mrs. Roberts as she unwrapped the clothes, "what you have been doing, while I thought you had forgotten me. I can never thank you, but, may the God of the widow and fartherless reward you abundantly."

Anna told her what arrangements she had made, "and here," she said, "is money to defray the expenses of your journey; but you need not thank me for it; it was presented to you by a liberal gentleman, who wishes to remain unknown."

The poor woman unrolled the bills with joyful surprise, and Anna almost feared she would go delirious with excess of rapture.

"Dear angel," she cried, "this is to me a blessed New Year, and this anniversary shall always remind me of her who has saved my children from starvation, and restored me, as I trusut, to home and happiness."

As Miss Ellis retraced her steps homeward, she met a gay party enjoying a ride before they went to the ball-room. Among them she recognized Winterton and Eleanor chatting in great glee. She felt a pang in her bosom as they passed her; and again she wept in her lonely chamber.

* * * * * * * *

The New Year has become old, and a bright glorious morning ushered in its successor. Anna sat a happy bride in her chamber.

"You will not refuse to accompany me in a visit to Eleanor, now that she is evidently dying?" she said, in an imploring tone to the glad-hearted bridegroom.

"You are a strange girl, dear Anna," he replied, "a sweet, forgiving creature, or you would not wish to visit one who has injured you so deeply. How industriously did she traduce you to me, how artfully did she throw derision on your gentle and pious spirit. But for my good luck in overhearing the conversation between you on that eventful morning, she would have triumphed, and I should have found leisure and cause for repentance. But I saw in that coversation both your naked hearts, and resolved from that hour to pay her no further attention after the ball to which I had promised to attend her."

"And that ball," replied Anna, "which she would not resign at the claim of the unfortunate, proved fatal to her. A cold taken that evening is fastening upon her life, and I feel compelled to go and speak comforting words to her."

They went. The gay dressing-room had become a darkened and silent sick chamber; and its once happy and beautiful mistress lay there in the haggard emaciation of disease, writhing with agonies of body and mind.

"Oh Anna! Mrs. Winterton, I should say; did I not know the sweetness of your temper, I should say you came here in your bridal gladnesss to mock my misery. But I am rejoiced to see you both, and fervently do I beseech of each of you to pardon the endeavors I made to rob you of your present felicity. I would have been happy at the expense of your peace. I felt a selfish triumph over my meek and sincere friend, and resolved to leave no means untried to win the heart which I knew was her dearly cherished treasure. At that ball I had resolved to complete the conquest, and rivet my chains. I could not forego my expected triumph at the voice of humanity, or the demand of duty. Had I complied with your request I might now have been rejoicing in health and hope; but now Oh Anna, I would barter the world for the faith which has sustained you under all trials. Tell me, I beseech you, what I shall do to be saved?"

"Be calm, dear Eleanor, and believe me when I assure you that God requires no good deed of you as an equivalent for His mercy. If you truly desire salvation, and feel your need of a Saviour, He requires no more."

"Oh, my friend!" cried the dying girl, "I am so deplorably ignorant. Teach me the way of life, for I am going down to the gates of death."

Anna mingled her instructions with tears and prayers for the young victim of the ball-room, who now in death sought that which should have been the treasure of her life. A few days and the rich, gay and beautiful Eleanor Grant resigned her hold on life, with a trembling hope of immortality.

WHEN Massachusetts can only give a Republican candidate for Governor 12,000 majority, the bottom of the Radical party has surely fallen out.

AN Ohio editor publishes marriages under the head of "Attachment notices."

Credit Mobilier Again Triumphant.

The worst fears have been justified in organizing the new House of Representatives. Mr. Speaker Blaine has wilfully defied public opinion, justified all the mistrust that his former conduct had excited, and forfeited the confidence of the country. He has done for himself what his adversaries had failed to achieve, in giving a death blow to all hopes of any future distinction. As Oakes Ames said, in speaking of his purchased confederates, Mr. Blaine has gone with the rest of them where he belongs.

No subject ever called out a more general sentiment of reprobation than the corruption exposed in the last Congress. Both parties vied with each other in their Conventions and at the recent elections, in condemning that iniquity and branding with infamy every name connected with it. There was no exception or qualification in the popular verdict.

Yet with this expression fresh in memory, and with every individual case familiar to the public, Mr. Blaine has dared to confer the highest honors upon men who stand convicted of gross venality, perjury and fraud, even in the partisan reports made by their own political friends.

Henry L. Dawes is once more made the leader of the House and entrusted with the most responsible legislation, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

John A. Garfield holds the purse-strings of the Treasury again, and rejoices in the control of three hundred and twenty millions of annual supplies, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Glenni W. Scofield is placed at the head of the Naval Affairs, with charge of the immense expenditures that are annually squandered by collusion between this committee and the department.

William D. Kelley stands second on the Ways and Means, which is one of the best positions in the House, and influential in shaping all measures relating to the tariff and to internal revenue.

These four leaders were proven distinctly and positively, in spite of all the shortcomings of the investigation, to have conspired corruptly with Oakes Ames, and to have profited largely by the Credit Mobilier fraud. The testimony of each and every one of them under oath is emphatically impeached in the report made by that faithless committee, and they are in substance arraigned for perjury.—*Sun.*

Effects of Grantism—Increased Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, while urging ecomomy upon Congress, said, should there not be a revival of business at an early day, and an increase in the receipts over those of the past two months, additional means would be required to meet expenses. Should such be the case, he would recommend additional taxation, judiciously laid, so as to be the least burdensome upon the business of the country, rather than a resort to borrowing money and increasing the public debt. The Secretary said, this morning, the public debt would be largely increased, although it was now too early to approximate to the amount. He has written a letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, recommending and enclosing a bill for that purpose. The Secretary recommends the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee, which will yield about $20,000,000 per annum. He also enclosed a letter to him from Commissioner Douglas, making the following recommendations:

An increased tax of ten cents per gallon on distilled spirits, which would yield $7,000,000 annually; four cents additional per pound on tobacco, which would yield $4,000,000; on illuminating gas, $2,500,000; on gross receipts of railroads from passengers and freight, $6,000,000; on steamboat gross receipts from passengers and frieght, $600,000; on insurance companies, $1,300,000; on telegraph receipts, $250,000; making in the aggregate $22,150,000. This, with the tax on tea and coffee, would make over $42,000,000. The Commissioner says if more revenue is wanted it could be obtained to the extent of $10,000,000 by restoring the taxes formerly in Schedule B, which includes stamps on all legal instruments, deeds, mortgages, etc., thus making additional receipts of over $52,000,000 from internal revenue sources.

Marl Found on Mare Island.

In excavating for the stone dry dock on the Yard, a geological discovery has been made, which may very likely produce very important effects. About thirty-five feet down from the surface, a bed of marl was struck, and the subsequent excavations show that it extends over fifteen feet farther down and it is impossible to tell how much farther. This marl is almost indentical with the well known Jersey marl, and as an enricher of the soil, is in every probability its equal. The soundings by the goverment authorities show the presence of this deposit, on the bottom of the stream between the Island and this shore, and as far down the stream as these soundings have been taken. It has also been found in the tules on the east of the Island. These prospects all seem to indicate an extensive bed of marl in this section, and if it can only be found outside of the government's land, it will be a lucky find to the discoverer. Unequaled facilities for working such a mine, and shipping the products exist here; and it would prove more valuable than a gold mine to its discoverer. We believe that a prospect in this direction would be a remunerative speculation—at least the probabilities are so favorable as to justify the expenditure of some time and money.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

THE action of the Senate in confirming, without investigation, and without even reference to a committee, the nomination of Shepherd as Gov. of the District of Columbia casts a shadow upon either the honor or the common sense of that body. Grave and direct charges of corruption have been preferred against this man Shepherd. They should have been examined, and they could have been very easily and briefly. The Senate has not chosen to give them even a *pro forma* investigation, but has without the protest of a single Republican Senator, confirmed the appointment.—*Det. Tribune.*

Frustrated Plans.

The Sacramento correspondent of the *Alta*, in writing of the "Short Term" election in a following issue, states that on Monday evening the Dolly Vardens held one of their "conferences," at which they decided to support Laine for the short term. They intended to give him a fair showing Tuesday, and then "cook" the thing up for him during the holiday adjournment. Estee, Swift and Edgerton—the leaders of the Dolly Vardens—were under "obligations" to McCune to vote for Hager, because, be it known, McCune was "persuaded" to desert Farley and vote for Booth. This fact became known to the Republicans, and to prevent the victory contemplated by the Dollies for Laine, they decided if Hager's vote came within reaching distance they would "flop," and with Estee, Swift and Edgerton, help elect a Democrat. All this was kept a secret until the flank movement was made, for fear the Dolly Varden leaders would provide against such a catastrophe by withdrawing their complimentary votes from the Democrats. When the Republicans who had stood firmly by Shafter until this time, commenced to change their votes for Hager, the Dollies were struck dumb, and were unable to comprehend the situation until it was too late to be remedied. Edgerton turned pale and looked about wildly, while Speaker Estee ground his teeth and looked as black as a thunder-cloud. They were where they could not dodge, and they had to submit to the mortification and humiliation in silence. As soon as the Joint Assembly adjourned, the Dolly Vardens, who had concentrated on Laine, gave vent to their feelings in a very emphatic manner. Their fat had been spilled in the fire, and they gave Estee, Swift and Edgerton the credit of doing it. They said the election of Booth had turned out a Waterloo by the election of a Democrat, who was nominated by his party caucus, which the *Bulletin* and *Union* had said was engineered by railroad power. Another statement made was that the people would conclude that the victory achieved in the late election was through Governor Booth's personal popularity. In fine, the Dollies were "red-hot" over their defeat, and it will take the whole holiday vacation for them to get over it. That last straw has broken the back of the Estee-Swift-Edgerton camel, and the aspirations for office which the Dolly leaders entertained, have received their death blow.

Chinese Bill.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. H. F. Page, of California, concerning the Coolie trafic:

In the House of Representatives, December 15, 1873, read twice, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Page, on leave, introduced the following bill to prohibit the employment of coolie labor:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to claim the services of any subject of China, Japan or other oriental country, brought into the United States, in violation of "An Act to prohibit the 'coolie-trade' by American citizens in American vessels," approved February 19, 1862, or of the Act amendatory thereto, approved February 9, 1869, or of any subject of said countries, of the same class, who may have been brought hither in other than an American vessel.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall contract or attempt to contract to supply to another the labor of any coolie so brought into the United States, such person shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, in any United States Court, shall be fined in a sum not less than two nor more than five thousand dollars, and imprisoned for a term not less than two nor more than three years; and the person employing such coolie shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined two thousand dollars, one-half of which shall, after payment therefrom of all costs, be paid to the informer, and the remaining one thousand dollars to the coolie so employed, upon condition that he immediately return to his native country.

SEC. 3. That to ensure the last named condition, the Marshal of the Court in which the proceedings are had, shall, under regulations to be prescribed by the Court, secure and pay the passage of the coolie to his native country, and shall cause to be sent to the United States Consul at the port for which such coolie sails, the remainder of said sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the proper claimant upon his arrival there, less five dollars, which shall be retained by said Consul as his fee.

RIPENING FOR DEATH.—No one (says Von Humboldt) can fear death less than I do, neither am I much attached to life; but I have never known the feeling of an anxious longing for death; and although it be a nobler one than an absolute weariness of existence it is nevertheless blameable. Life must first, for as long a period as Providence wills it, be enjoyed or suffered—in one word, gone through, and that with a full submission, without lamenting, murmuring or repining. There is one important law of nature which we should never lose sight of—I mean that of ripening for death. Death is not a break in the existence, it is but an intermediate circumstance, a transition from one form of our final existence to another. The moment of maturity for death cannot be decided by any human wisdom or inward feeling; and to attempt to do so would be nothing better than the vain rashness of human pride. That decision can only be made by Him who can at once look back through our whole course; and both reason and duty require that we should leave the hour to Him, and never rebel against His decrees by a single impatient wish. The first and most important thing is, to learn to master ourselves and to throw ourselves with peaceful confidence on Him who never changes, looking on every situation, whether pleasant or otherwise, as a source from which our interior existence and individual character may draw increased strength; and hence springs that entire submission which few attain to although all fancy they feel it.

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, Jan. 2nd, 1874.

COUNTY JUDGE KILLED.—The Hon. A. G. Stakes, County Judge of Stanislaus county, was thrown from a buggy on Christmas Day, and sustained injuries from which he died after lingering thirty-six hours.

RAPID GROWING TREES.—In Castro Valley, Alameda county, Cal., there is a forest of Australian gum trees covering over 100 acres. The trees were planted only three and a half years ago, and some have attained the height of fifty feet and a diameter of twelve inches.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. The truly celebrated oil chromo, "The Old Oaken Bucket," size 17x26 inches, price $15, in all its original beauty and excellence, is offered as a premium to each subscriber to *Demorest's Monthly Magazine*. See advertisement in another column.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE.—We received just upon going to press the first No. of the *Weekly San Francisco Chronicle* —a splendid newspaper of 8 pages, 8 columns to the page, making 64 columns of reading matter. Price $4 a year. See prospectus for further particulars next week.

TEXAS REDEEMED.—An exchange says: "The 40,000 Democratic majority in Texas, securing Governor, State officers, Legislature and United States Senator, is a permanent reconstruction of the State. Its vote can be counted on for a Democratic President as safely as that of Massachusetts can against us."

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE for January, contains a lavish supply of first rate articles. It is now in its fourteenth volume and every year has increased its popularity and added new friends to its large list of admirers. Though retaining its old name, it has not the slightest connection with its former proprietor, but has for many months been the exclusive property of Mr. S. E. Shutes, its present publisher. H. V. Osborne (Tenoroon) still continues as its editor. The magazine is improving constantly, and is splendidly adapted to members of the household. The present number contains three engravings and other good things in proportion. Price of magazine one dollar per year—with chromo Yosemite, one dollar and a half. Address *Wood's Household Magazine*, Newburgh, N.Y.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The *Santa Clara Argus* "sets up" the purity party about right in the following paragraph: "Since the confirmation of Shepherd by the United States Senate, in the District of Columbia—the Shepherd whose rascality has been quite equal to that of Boss Tweed, and his stealings hardly inferior in amount—there are many who will cherish the belief that, if one is only a Republican, he can steal from the public to his heart's content, and that it is only those who have been Democrats who can be punished. The Democrats put their theives in the penitentiary; the Republicans put theirs in high office. That is the difference." And who will dare to say this is not true. We doubt if there is a candid man in these parts who will deny its entire truth.

DOES HE?—According to an extract from the St. Louis *Democrat*, a Republican paper, which the San Francisco *Call* copies and comments upon favorably, Governor Booth "comes as near knowing just what the agriculturist and business men of the country want in the way of legislation as any man in the land." Even if this be true, then there is an irreconcilable antagonism between what the "agriculturists and the business men of the country want;" for certainly Governor Booth did not represent the "wants" of the agriculturists, whether he did those of the business men or not, when he recommended in his late message to the Legislature that the lands of the State should be made to pay all or a large portion of the State taxes. And this is how Mr. Booth starts in to represent the "wants" of farmers in the way of legislation—by making farmers (or their lands, which is the same thing) bear the burden of taxation! Out upon such arrant nonsense.

NO SQUEAMISHNESS.—The Springfield *Republican*, one of the ablest Republican papers in the country, says of the late action of the United States Senate in endorsing such thieves (no other word expresses their real character as public men) as Cameron and Shepherd by giving them the most important positions in the gift of the Senate, in this wise:

"The present Senate has got bravely over squeamishness. It replaces Simon Cameron, a person whose very name is a stench in the nostrils of every honest man, in the chairmanship of its leading committee, and it confirms Alexander R. Shepherd without winking or making a wry face. To be sure, he has been charged in the public press with pretty serious offences—such as abusing a responsible trust to enrich himself and his friends, corrupting Senators and Congressmen, running up an illegal debt, etc. But the Senate probably thought that to investigate him would reflect upon the President who nominated him; or, perhaps, it argued that, where ignorance is bliss it isn't worth while to be wise. At any rate, Mr. Shepherd is at the haven where he would be, and has not been subjected to the inconveniences of quarantine."

And that is just the way the Republican party manages. When it finds men of ability, in high position, decending to do its dirty work, such as stealing, etc., they are retained by giving them lucrative positions.

The Coming Storm.

Notwithstanding the fact that all over the country the Republican party has been repudiated by the people in a great majority of instances wherein they have had an opportunity to express themselves politically by ballot, still the Congress of the United States goes on as recklessly as ever. The leaders of the Republican majority, by whom Congress is governed (being sustained by the lesser lights of that party), seem to have hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks as though bent on self-destruction. One thing is certain: whether themselves escape the vengeance of an outraged people or not, the party they assume to lead will be wiped out of existence just as surely as the time comes for the voters of the country to place their seal of condemnation upon the heads of those unfaithful servants who have been weighed and found wanting.

The whirlwind is already gathering; the muttering of the pent-up thunders are coming up from the East in an almost continuous roll, boding a storm of such violence as will hurl every man in the Administration from power who has acted dishonestly and falsely with and for his constituents, betraying the trust reposed in him by the sovereign people.

Not only are the most corrupt and unscrupulous men chosen for the highest and most responsible positions, in the face of the popular verdict to the contrary, and in violation of the professions of the Republican party and its platforms of principles; but Congress actually refuses to reduce the salary of the President to the standard he was elected to receive; the members of the Cabinet will receive their increased pay, as will all the Clerks, Assistants, Commissioners, the thousand attachés of the different departments, etc., *ad libitum*.

The New York *Sun* pertinently asks:

"Was there a single Republican crazy enough to conceive or rash enough to incorporate in the Republican platform for the election of 1872 a proposal to raise the President's salary to $50,000 a year? There was not one who would have presumed to breathe such an idea at that time, when the people would have been able to vote directly upon it. Whence, then, do the Republicans in Congress now derive the recklessness and the folly of making that preposal an unchangeable part of their platform for 1876?"

The Chicago *Tribune*, the oldest Republican paper in the West, discourses thus on Grant's double pay; yet Grant, the possessor of enough for several fortunes already, must needs be made the recipient of the munificent sum of fifty thousand a year during his present term, and no knowing how many times even that sum may be "doubled" if he shall succeed in being elected for a third term, for which strenuous efforts are being made. The *Tribune* says:

"The sum of $50,000 is a fortune. Its possession, properly invested, assures a large family all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. It can be invested in bonds and mortgages of absolute security at the net profit of $5,000 a year. It will carry on a business of $250,000 a year, and afford, aside from the profit it earns, employment to twenty men. It is what thousands of educated men toil for as the result of conscientious and laborious lives, and then do not attain. It would furnish the means of support for 500 families during the hard Winter coming upon us, who will actually suffer for want of proper shelter, fuel, and clothing. Yet, in these times, when every individual feels the necessity of ecomomy more than ever before, when the President himself recommends retrenchment in public works, and the Government must contemplate the emergency of issuing new bonds to pay the interest on the debt it already owes, the majority in Congress, through their committee, decide that the President ought to receive this sum of $50,000 a year."

Other of the leading organs at the East talk in a similar strain of disapproval, so much so that it is evident the dissatisfaction among the people is widespread and outspoken. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

"Do what you may, the principles involved in this salary business will be among the issues on which the country will pass judgment. Your attempts to whistle them down the wind will not avail. That part of the Republican party which assists or countenances such attempts will be defeated. Neither Presidents, nor Cabinets, nor prestige, nor patronage, nor the cant of demagogues can save it. The moment it is clear that corrupt and corrupting influences have secured control of the Republican party and cannot be shaken off, there will be a new deal in politics. The forwardness of preparation among the people for such a contingency is much greater than is commonly supposed. The events in Washington since Congress assembled have not tended to quiet apprehensions that the Republican organization is drifting to the bad. No department of the public service is in a satisfactory condition, and, worst of all, there seems to be an indisposition to work a reformation. There is everywhere indifference to the suggestions of wisdom and common sense. When an administration ceases to trust the men the people trust, reserving its honorable rewards for subservient incapacity, the country will prepare for a change, and there is no help for it."

But we cannot pursue this subject further at present. For the enlightenment of our readers in the future we shall endeavor to keep them posted as to the doings of Congress and the Administration in the way of their promised "reforms." But we do not believe there is anything to hope for in that direction. The whole management of the Republican party is in the hands of bad, venal, corrupt men who cannot be displaced by the honest voters within its ranks, and consequently the whole rotten concern will have to be repudiated and given over to the bad. That it will be so treated we believe is only a question of opportunity. So mote it be.

AT THE LADIES BAZAAR, Post Office block, *toys*, *chromos* and *fancy goods* AT COST for one week, to make room for a new line of goods.

Working for the People.

Our Congresman from this district has already shown his hand in the interest of his constituents by introducing bills intended for their benefit particularly, but also for the good of the State at large. On the 8th of December he introduced a bill to place bags and bagging on the free list, which would make an immense difference to the farmers of this region, as the duty is now 40 per cent. of the entire cost of sacks. Remove this duty and it would save to farmers in this county alone perhaps $100,000. And there is no sense in keeping up this duty upon the wheat producers of California. It is bad enough to have to sack their grain before it can be marketed without having to pay this outrageous duty besides. We append the Bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after May 1st next, all grain-sacks, or bagging used for sacking grain, cotton or wool, and all burlaps and gunny-cloth, shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duties shall be collected upon the same; and all grain sacks, or bagging used for grain, cotton or wool, and all burlaps and gunny-cloth, which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on said first day of May, shall be subject to no duty upon the entry thereof for consumption; and all grain-sacks, or bagging used for grain, cotton or wool, and all burlaps or gunny-cloth, remaining in the bonded warehouses on said first day of May, upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

We would recommend that a petition be circulated, which could easily be done through the Granges, getting every farmer and business man in the district to sign it, and forward it direct to Mr. Luttrell, to aid him in this important matter. Farmers, we believe you can, by setting forth the facts in your petition to Congress, very materially aid in the passage of this bill and thereby save to yourselves an immense amount of money which you are now unjustly required to pay. Take right hold of it, and don't stop till you get every man's name on your petition who is favorable to the measure.

On the same date Mr. Luttrell also introduced the following bill in Congress for the improvement of those natural thoroughfares of commerce, the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four and the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the opening and improvement of the channels of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers: Provided that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made so as to best subserve the interests of commerce; and he may cause such improvements to be made by contract, letting such contract or contracts to the lowest responsible bidder therefor; and he is required to report to Congress at the opening of its December session all expenditures made under the provision of this Act, up to that time, in detail.

The Advancement of Medical Science.

Medical science, like its kindred sciences, is progressing during the present age with a rapidity scarcely to be expected from its professors, who are generally conceded to be the most conservative class in the world. The old routine laid down by Hippocrates is broad enough for many physicians to follow; and those who go beyond that, make any new discoveries, advance any new theory, or devote themselves to any special branch, are supposed to have stepped beyond the pale and to be therefore fit objects for an assault. The science is, however, advancing, despite the old fogies, for a new class of new men have sprung up in this go-ahead age, men who are energetic and progressive, and who do not care to limit their knowledge to that eliminated in the days of Esculapius. It is this class that has brought surgery to its present perfection; supplanted the bleeding and calomel of the old school by healing medicines; and have divided the different maladies requiring the physician's art into various departments, so that greater perfection may be attained. Many diseases, heretofore considered incurable are now, in the hands of the progressionists, as readily cured as simple maladies were by the old school; hence the success of the former class, who base their knowledge on broad experience, sound reasoning and an advanced medical science. Among the most prominent physicians in this State of the modern school is DR. PAUL M. BRENAN, the celebrated lecturer, physician and surgeon, who has now permanently located himself at 127 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, where he has large and spacious apartments fitted up in the most *recherche* manner. The success which the Doctor has achieved in the lecture field and in the curing of diseases ranks him among the ablest men of his profession, and this position he deserves, for he is not only a close student but a bold, original and analytical thinker, one who considers that there are many improvements yet to be made in medical science, and who is determined to be among the first to discover and announce them. In the specialities which he treats he has no peer on the Pacific Coast—nor perhaps in the Union—for he has both experience and a thorough knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human body; and this enables him to give a diagnosis of a disease on seeing the patient, or having the symptoms described. An extensive traveler, he has become acquainted with the various maladies peculiar to our people, and the best mode of curing them. An excellent chemist, he has a thorough knowledge of drugs and their uses; hence all medicines that he prescribes are compounded under his own immediate supervision, and in this manner he is sure that the purest drugs only are used. His large experience, close study, extensive travel and thorough knowledge of disease render him a most desirable physician to consult, both confidentially and professionally, as he treats all maladies with the most advanced medical skill. His education in medical science has been completed in the leading colleges of both the United States and Europe, and under the ablest professors of the age; hence we are not surprised at the many testimonials to his skill, nor the success which has crowned his efforts wherever he has practiced. We recommend him to all those suffering from any of the "ills which flesh is heir to," and we have no doubt but those who consult him will find him all which the press and public announce.

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END OF THE "VIRGINIUS."—This vessel, which came near being the cause of a war with Spain, but which was finally given up by the Spanish authorities in Cuba and was to have been convoyed to the United States, sunk recently when off the Coast of the Southern States, having been disabled by a storm. At least that is the way the story goes. But there is no doubt about her having gone down, and we will hope all trouble on her account will die with her.

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The State Investment Co. has no connection with Insurance Combinations; its business is transacted at the lowest paying rates of premium; each hazard is judged of by its own merits, and treated without reference to arbitrary rules or vexatious regulations.

BYNUM & THOMAS,
AGENTS WOODLAND AND YOLO CO.,
OFFICE: ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK.
MAIN ST., WOODLAND. no1-3m

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS!

Court House
RESTAURANT.

H. STEGALL keeps constantly on hand Fresh Oysters, both Eastern and California, and has fitted up rooms in the basement for the comfort and accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen. Families or parties supplied with Oysters during the season, on short notice.

Good Lunch Always Ready.
de26-tf

ANNUAL
Clearing Out
SALE!

GREAT SACRIFICE!

We offer our Annual Clearing Out Sale sooner than usual, in order that our Patrons may have an opportunity to purchase cheap

Holiday Goods!
DRY GOODS!
ALL KINDS OF FUR
—AND—
WOOLEN GOODS,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
FLANNEL SAQUES,
—AND—
An Entire New Lot of
DRESS GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED.

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We have reduced the price of our Goods, so that it is an inducement for everybody to buy.

Don't Fail to Call and Examine for Yourselves!

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
Woodland, Dec. 18th, 1873. de19

GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
FALL DRESS GOODS!
—AT—
JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

Those Elegant New Shades are all the Attraction!

Why Buy Old, Shelf-worn Goods when you can get a No. 1 Article for the same money at
JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
FANCY GOODS
Are always to be found at our Establishment.

Domestic Goods!
The Best and Cheapest in Market always on hand.

CLOTHING!
In this department you will find the
BEST SELECTED STOCK,
Both in Style and Material ever offered in Yolo County.

HATS AND CAPS!
LATEST STYLES AND GREAT VARIETY.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
San Francisco and Eastern Make at Reduced Prices!

CARPETS!
OIL CLOTHS,
MATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
Everything pertaining to our business,
—AT—
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.
JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.
WOODLAND, October 10th, 1873. oc10-3m

LOOK OUT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FITTING
BOOT OR SHOE
Made from the best French Calf, then call at
—THE—
S. Fr. Boot & Shoe Store.

They make them to order, and have always a large stock of their own make, also have a large assortment of the best San Francisco made goods on hand, and sell

At Very Reasonable Prices!

They warrant to give satisfaction on all their goods.

SEE THE SAN FRANCISCO
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!
au29-3m

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
—OF—
Agricultural Implements
—AND—
MACHINES,
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
SAN FRANCISCO,
Offer to the trade the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
Of Goods ever in the Market.

Sweepstake Gang Plows,
Eureka Gang Plows,
Single Plows, Iron and Steel,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Seed Sowers,
FANNING MILLS,
Feed Mills,
Corn Planters,
Grain Drills.

We are Exclusive Agents for the
Statesman Force Feed Drill
—AND THE—
WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.
Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

The celebrated
BAIN WAGON!
Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. no21-3m

M. W. THOMAS,
GENERAL COLLECTING
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENT,
OFFICE:
ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
(OVER NEW BANK,)
WOODLAND, CAL.

Having been for several months past successfully engaged in the above lines of business, I have determined to continue the same permanently. Prompt attention given to collecting Notes, Accounts, etc.

Fire and Life Insurance

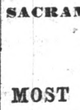
Policies issued in reliable companies at reasonable rates.

Business attended to with dispatch in town or country.

☞ Orders left with E. Bynum will receive immediate attention.
WOODLAND, November 5th, 1873. no7-3m2p

TO THE LADIES
—OF—
Woodland and Yolo County.

MRS. OCBURN,



Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of
Millinery Goods,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to
DRESSMAKING!
Also, Agency of the
NEW WEED SEWING MACHINE!
oc10 One of the most reliable in use.

LAST CALL.

All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, are hereby notified that payment must be made *immediately*, either to me or Bank of Woodland, or collection will be enforced by law.

L. B. RUGGLES.
WOODLAND, Dec. 9th, 1873. de12-1m

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Edward Roberts, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of EDWARD ROBERTS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator at his residence, one mile North of Cacheville, in the County of Yolo.

Dated at Woodland, Dec. 5th, 1873.

C. G. McCORMICK,
Administrator.
J. C. BALL, Attorney. de5-5t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of R. M. Kelly, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Creditors and all persons having claims against the deceased to present the same, accompanied with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his place of business in Woodland, within four months from the first publication of this notice.

EDWIN R. BUSH,
de26-5t Administrator.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Jan. 2nd, 1874.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & CO., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
M. W. THOMAS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

POSTPONED.—The concert announced by Prof. Foster for Monday evening last was postponed on account of the heavy rain storm prevailing at that time. It will probably be given at some time in the near future.

WOODLAND DISTRICT ELECTION.—At the election held in Woodland School District on Saturday last, to choose an Assessor and Collector, John Pendegast was elected for the former and J. T. Read for the latter.

FREE LECTURE.—J. L. York will deliver a lecture at Central Hall on next Saturday evening, Jan. 3d, at 7 P. M. Subject: National Religion, or the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. All are cordially invited to attend.

RAINFALL AT WOODLAND—As recorded by Dr. Parramore's rain-gauge:

1873.	Inches.	
Oct. 7	0.20	0.20
Nov. 5	0.21	
" 30	0.94	1.15
Dec. 3 (9½ inches of snow)	1.53	
" 4	0.88	
" 5	1.98	
" 6	0.37	
" 7	0.83	
" 8	0.25	
" 9	0.29	
" 10	0.27	
" 14	0.52	
" 15	0.29	
" 16	0.39	
" 17	0.02	
" 18	0.16	
" 20	0.44	
" 28	0.32	
" 29	.25	
" 30	0.50	
" 31	.35	10.44
1874.		
Jan. 1	.77	
" 2	.48	1.25
Total for the Season		13 04

THE NEW YEAR.—We have entered upon another year, and our earnest hope is that it will be a happy and prosperous one to all our readers. If the DEMOCRAT has been a welcome weekly visitor during the past year, we shall try and make it more so during 1874. And we will just here remind our friends that if they are in arrears and will help us by paying their subscriptions they will be doing an act of justice and will receive our thanks. Each subscriber can aid us if they will by procuring another for the present year. Reader, will you not do it? Possibly it may prove to be "bread cast upon the waters that will return again after many days." Try it.

MASONIC.—At a called meeting of Woodland Lodge, No. 154 F. & A. M., on Friday evening, December 26th, 1873, the following officers were duly installed for the ensuing Masonic year: C. L. Beach, W. M.; Wm. Y. Browning, S. W.; F. M. Brown, J. W.; T. P. Magee, Treasurer, J. K. Smith, Secretary; S. G. Harper, S. D.; O. B. Westcott, J. D.; Wm. H. Welch, J. L. Simpson, Stewards; J. B. Strong, Tyler; A. C. Kean, Marshal.

Letter from Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, DEC. 20th, 1873.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Thinking that a few items from Washington Territory might not be without interest to yourself and your many readers, I have concluded to send you such as I have been able to gather during the short time I have been here.

Seattle seems to be the most prominent place on the Sound, notwithstanding the great effort made by what is known here as the Land Ring, connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, to push Tacoma into prominence. This ring has so nearly controlled the company as to cause this great enterprise to be almost if not quite a failure.

There seems to be quite a railroad mania raging here at present. There has been a company formed to build a railroad from Seattle to Walla Walla, by way of Snoqualima Pass, which will probably be commenced in the Spring. Heretofore the principal business of the Puget Sound country has been its superior lumbering interests, which cannot be surpassed and probably not equaled on the continent; but there is now being developed some very fine coal mines which it is thought will prove to be of great value. The thickness of the veins ranges from seven to thirty feet, and the most of it is of excellent quality.

As to farming, all kinds of vegetables and hay are produced in great abundance, all the valley lands being very rich and productive.

The commercial advantages of the Sound are so well known that it is not necessary for me to mention the subject here. The whole Sound seems to be one grand harbor. There is every class of steamers running on its waters, from the finest palace steamer to the smallest tug-boat.

I have been in Seattle but a few days, but during that time I have formed some very pleasant acquaintances. I find considerable musical talent here, and from the interest the people seem to take in the matter I hope my visit may prove somewhat remunerative as well as pleasant. Seattle has a population of from fifteen hundred to two thousand, and is beautifully situated, the ground ascending gradually from the water's edge to an eminence of some two hundred feet, overlooking Elliott's Bay, which is about nine miles in circumference. This was but a small village two years ago, but is now making fast strides toward the dignity of a city, and will soon be lighted throughout with gas.

There are several other towns on the Sound that I intend to visit during the Winter, of which I may give you a description at another time; but feeling that I may be trespassing upon your patience I will say no more at present. Yours truly,

J. M. WOOD.

THE NARROW-GAUGE.—Many seem to think the Benicia and Red Bluff Narrow-Gauge enterprise is dead because operations have been temporarily suspended. This is a great mistake. In a conversation with Mr. Magary, the business manager of the Company, a few days ago, we were assured that operations will be commenced again as soon as the weather will permit; and further, that arrangements have been made for building and equipping the road as far as Vacaville without calling upon the Stockholders for another cent of money. This we believe to be a true statement; and if that be the programme, when the road is once in operation to Vacaville we believe there will not be much difficulty in pushing it on up the valley. It will establish confidence, and that is all that is necessary.

"Insolent Trifling with the Back-Pay Question."

The above heading we quote from a leading article in a late number of the New York *Sun*, under which the editor proceeds to show wherein the present Congress fails to come up to the demands of the people in refusing to repeal the offensive law authorizing the greatest political infamy of the age—the back-pay grab and salary steal—or to restore the stolen money.

The bill as passed, of which Mr. Hurlbut of Illinois is the author, the *Sun* says "is in every respect a gross wrong and defiance of public opinion." It is worth while to examine what this scheme does and fails to do, so that it may be fully understood by the country. The *Sun* enumerates:

I. It raises the pay to $6,000 from $5,000, as it stood before the 4th of March last.

II. It does not restore the back pay received by members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress.

III. It does not restore the $5,625 which each member of the present Congress, with a few honorable exceptions, received from the 4th of March last until December, before the House was organized, and by which the Treasury was depleted of about $2,058,760 for that one item of extortion.

IV. It does not repeal the increased pay of the

Seven members of the Cabinet.
Two Assistant Secretaries of State.
Two Asst. Secretaries of Treasury.
One Asst. Secretary of Interior.
Four Assts. to P. M. General.
Supervising Architect of Treasury.
Examiner of Claims.
Solicitor of the Treasury.
Commissioner of Agriculture.
Commissioner of Customs.
Five Auditors of the Treasury.
One Auditor of P. O. Department.
Commissioner of the Land Office.
Commissioner of Pensions.
Supt. of Money Order System.
Supt. of Foreign Mails.
Two Chiefs of Diplomatic Bureau.
Two Chiefs of Consular Bureau.
Two Chiefs of Indexes and Archives.
Secretary of the Senate.
Clerk of the House of Rep.
Chief Clerk of the House of Rep.
Journal Clerk of the House of Rep.
Doorkeeper of the House of Rep.
Asst. Dorkeeper of House of Rep.
Chief Engineer of House of Rep.
Twenty-one Clerks of House of Rep.
Postmaster of the Senate.
Asst. Postmaster of Senate.
Two Mail Carriers of the Senate.
Supt. of Document Room of Senate.
First Asst. of Doc. Room of Senate.
Second Asst. of Doc. Room of Senate.

Nearly all these officers, and a host of others, covered by a sweeping amendment in general terms, whose pay was previously appropriated to the 30th of June, were dated back to the 4th of March, and allowed 15 per cent. in addition to the augmented salaries. Not one of them is touched by the action of the House, and it was not designed that they should be, in order to make the bill more unpalatable to the Senate, and thus prevent any reform at all.

So far from repealing the President's double pay, or retrenching his exorbitant perquisites that were voted at the same time, a purpose was clearly manifested to rivet this flagrant abuse in every way.

There is no escape from the responsibility of this shameful conduct. A special committee was appointed by the Speaker, consisting of Messrs. Hale of Maine, Maynard, Kasson, Scofield, Hale of New York, Niblack, and Jewett—five Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans have 191 members, and a majority of 107 in the House, or thirty more than the whole Democratic side. Consequently they have absolute control of legislation, and with far greater power than in the last Congress. And this is their first achievement. Look at it!

SPLENDID GOODS.—L. Machefert has just imported the largest and finest stock of jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware, watches, chromos, picture frames and fancy goods ever received in Woodland, and offers to the public a selection of these fine goods for holiday presents.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The New Year's number of the *Union* contains 112 columns of reading matter, and the *Record* of the same date 116 columns. They are both splendidly and very expensively gotten up papers.

FOR THE VERY BEST PHOTOGRAPHS, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery, without stairs. *Ascend in the Elevator*—429 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Trees, Shrubbery, Flowers, &c.

J. E. CARD,

Nurseryman,

Is prepared to supply almost every kind of

FRUIT TREES,

SUITABLE TO THIS LOCALITY, ALSO

Shade and Evergreen Trees,

SHRUBS, FLOWERS, ETC.,

In Great Variety. Those in want are invited to call and make purchases.

Depot on Main Street, College Block, Woodland.

de26

Situation Wanted.

A girl lately from the States wants a situation in Woodland or adjoining country. Understands dairy work and is a first-rate housekeeper. Apply at the Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND, Dec. 18th, 1873. de19-tf

THE propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last Fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders." Good judgment.

THERE is probably no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a Family Medicine, and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

WE CLIP the following from the Providence *General Advertiser*: "At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everybody should be liberally supplied with "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer." Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain-Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above named preparation.

Sold by druggists, grocers and medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Two Foes of Health.

Cold and damp are inimical to health, and we generally have an unwholesome combination of the two at this season. They penetrate the skin and integuments and affect the muscular, glandular and nervous organizations, producing rheumatism, neuralgia, chills and fevers, and where there is a tendency to dyspepsia or liver complaint, provoking an attack of indigestion or biliousness. The best advice that can be given under such circumstances is to keep the external surface of the body warmly clothed, and to keep the internal organs in vigorous working order with the most wholesome and genial of all tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Gradually but constantly this famous invigorant is superseding the adulterated liquors of commerce, as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, in all parts of the country. It will be a happy day for humanity, and it will surely come, when this pure restorative shall have taken the place of raw spirits as a stimulant in all our public and private hospitals. It is not, however, merely a harmless substitute for the fiery stimulants referred to. Its stimulating properties are not its chief merits, although in this regard it surpasses all the unmedicated products of the still, domestic or imported. The powerful influence it exercises over the torpid and toneless stomach, the disordered liver, the constipated bowels, and the relaxed nerves, render it a positive specific in dyspepsia, liver complaint, intestinal constriction, nervous weakness, hypochondria, rheumatism and sleeplessness. All chronic complaints are aggravated by a cold, moist atmosphere, and it is therefore particularly necessary for those who are afflicted with ailments of this nature, whatever their type may be, to meet this predisposing cause of sickness with a wholesome antidote. Hostetter's Bitters should be taken daily at this season by all persons laboring under chronic ailments that tend to weaken the system. ja2

DIED.

Near Cacheville, December 29th, Matilda, daughter of Fabien and E. Giquirre, aged 3 years 6 months and 3 days.

No Rise in Prices of SCHOOL BOOKS!

Notice to Parents, Guardians

—AND—

School Teachers!

As School is about to open and School Books will be wanted, I hereby give notice that I am offering my

FULL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS

—AT—

San Francisco Prices.

Come and Examine my Goods, and you will find the

PRICES LOWER

—THAN—

Any other House in Woodland.

ADOLPH KIERSKI.

NOTICE TO ACCOUNTANTS.

I have in store a Full Assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

Diaries,
Inks,
Pens,
Papers,
Envelopes,

—AND A—

Full Supply of All Kinds of Goods in my Line.

ja2-&ch

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER, manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medical preparations. The universality of the demand for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to general agents in every State and Territory of the Union, and every Province in British America, but to Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uraguay, Peru, Chili, and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar and other African lands; to Australia and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, etc., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints as well as dyspepsia, liver complaints, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine. The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms to the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalelled popularity it has obtained. It is a *sure* and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more and more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested, all over the world, and it need only be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists. de19

ORGANS AND PIANOS ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.—4 octave single reed Organ, price $65, or $14 cash and $5 per month for 11 months; 5 octave double reed Organ, with knee-stop, price $110, or $20 cash and $8 per month for 12 months; 5 octave double reed Organ, with 5 stops, price $130 or $29 cash and $9 per month for 12 months; 5 octave double reed Organ, with 6 stops, price $175, or $23 cash and $15 per month for ten months; 6 octave double reed Organ, with 5 stops, price $180, or $38 cash and $15 per month for 10 months; 5 octave (2½ sets of reeds) Organ, with 7 stops, price $250, or $61 cash and $20 per month for 10 months; 5 octave double reeds, Resonant case, 7 stops, price $300, or $64 cash and $25 per month for 10 months. For particulars, please leave orders at Geo. Lewald & Co's store or address per post, Richard Schneider, Music Teacher, Woodland. 6*4

Prospectus for 1874

SEVENTH YEAR.

The Aldine,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores!

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimen of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost, and then there are the Chromos, besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantage of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate, while they afford a better rendering of the artists original.

To fully realize the wonderful work which THE ALDINE is doing for the cause of art culture in America, it is only necessary to consider the cost to the people of any other decent representations of the productions of great painters.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thos. Moran and J. D. Woodward.

The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

Premium for 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in The White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives The Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artist's scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12 x 16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of America's greatest landscape painter to the subscribers of THE ALDINE was a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial, over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873.

Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co.,

Gentlemen:—I am delighted with the proofs in color of your chromos. They are wonderfully successful representations by mechanical process of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) THOS. MORAN.

These chromos are in every sense American. They are by an original American process, with material of American manufacture, from designs of American scenery by an American painter, and presented to subscribers to the first successful American Art Journal. If no better because of all this, they will certainly possess an interest no foreign production can inspire, and neither are they any the worse if by reason of peculiar facilities of production they cost the publishers only a trifle, while equal in every respect to other chromos that are sold singly for double the subscription price of THE ALDINE. Persons of taste will prize these pictures for themselves—not for the price they did or did not cost, and will appreciate the enterprize that renders their distribution possible.

If any subscriber should indicate a preference for a figure subject, the publishers will send "Thoughts of Home," a new and beautiful chromo, 14 x 20 inches, representing a little Italian exile whose speaking eyes betray the longings of his heart.

TERMS.

$5 per annum in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

For **50 cents extra**, *the Chromos will be sent Mounted, Varnished, and prepaid by mail.*

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac simile signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

James Sutton & Co., *Publishers,*
no7 58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY

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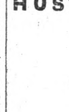

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de12-tf

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WOODLAND, Feb. 20, 1873. no1-3m

COLEMAN'S No better evidence of the efficacy of DR. J. S. COLEMAN'S Compound Extract of Eucalyptus can be desired, than the following summary of cases, treated with this remedy alone, by that eminent physician, DR. DAVID WOOSTER, in the U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, reported in the August No. (1872) *Pacific Medical Journal:*

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No. Cases Treated.	*Cured.*	*Imp'd*
Remittent Fever..... 5	5	.....
Chills and Fever..... 19	19	.....
Typhoid Fever..... 9	9	.....
Inflam. of the Kidneys.. 4	3	1
Diuretis..... 19	7	3
Incontinence of Urine.. 3	3	.....
Stricture..... 8	4	2
Inflam. of Bladder..... 27	25	2
Blennorrhagia..... 13	10	3
Disease of the Heart..... 7	...	7
Dysentery..... 4	3	1
Chronic Diarrhœa..... 13	9	4
Gonorrhœa..... 15	15	.....
Dropsy..... 6	3	3

Completely corroborative of the above, are the reports of the experiments with Eucalyptus by Dr. Lorrimer, of Berlin, Prussia, and Dr. Keeler, Chief Physician of the Austrian Railway Co., published in the *Am. Med. Jour.*, July, 1872.

It will be found very efficacious in obstinate cases of Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Hacking Cough, Chronic Sore Throat, Leucorrhea, etc., and in nausea during pregnancy.

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Will attend promptly to all kinds of work in his line, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Work respectfully solicited and charges reasonable. no21

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, Jan. 2nd, 1874

The Wheat Countries.

Russia is making wonderful strides in the export of wheat to England. For instance, from the Black and Baltic seaports, she shipped, in the year 1870, 10¼ million cwts; in 1871, 15½ million cwts; in 1872, 17¾ million cwts. On the other hand, the United States shipped 12½ in 1870; 13¾ in 1871, and only 8¾ in 1872. It is apparent not only that the other portions of the United States shipped little or nothing, but that the exports from California and Oregon do not all find their way into English ports, but much of them go to other portions of the United Kingdom and other European ports. The supplies received from other countries are small, comparatively. Russia and the United States—that is Russia and California—supply 26¼ million cwts out of the total importation of 41 millions.

The serious matter is that the spread of railroads in Russia is bringing wheat to their ports from districts from which none has ever before been received, and there is yet no indication that the limit has been reached. On the contrary, if Great Britain can take it, it seems probable that Russia in five years will be able, in a favorable season, to give her 30, or even 40 million centals. In California, also, we have far from reached our limit of production, and, instead of exporting 10 to 15 million centals, we may expect, in three or four years, after a good season, to export 30 million centals. We and our competitors, the Russians, are about equal in advantages. They can deliver wheat in London or Liverpool *at 10s.* 6d. and make money, but when they are selling at 10s. and 6d. we can obtain 12s. 6d. to 13s. for California Club. Our advantage is quality. It is to quality we must look to bear the additional expense of handling, of bagging, of freights; and if our farmers take care to keep the quality up, there is nothing to fear from the great growth of inferior wheat in Russia.—*S. F. Post.*

COTTONWOOD AND LOCUST.—In conversation with Captain Appleton, an old citizen, well-experienced in the capabilities of our soil, we gathered this information, which may be of interest to our readers. Cottonwoods, says the Captain, owing to their rapid growth, are deemed the best to plant upon our plain farms for shade purposes. Some of these trees, planted fourteen years ago, are now four feet in diameter. But the most profitable tree to grow is the locust. In no part of the world does it thrive so well as in the Sacramento Valley. Locust fence posts have been found to be equal to redwood, and some assert them to be superior. This winter the Captain contemplates planting seed enough to grow trees sufficient to plant fifty acres of forest. From this nursery he expects to transplant next season 6,000 seedlings, covering ten acres, the trees being eight feet apart. The remaining seedlings will be sold at prices which will induce farmers to plant them. He estimates that when ten years old, each tree will make ten fence-posts worth at least, $2. The firewood obtained from the branches will pay for making the posts. The timber will also be found valuable for other purposes. $2,000 will pay interest on the value of land, taxes and expense of cultivation. When three years old the ground to be sowed in Chile clover, and a year or two after may be used as pasture. When cut off and made into posts, as above, new shoots will spring up about the stumps, and all that is necessary is to keep down the superfluous ones. In five years, owing to the vigor of the old root, a growth of timber is made equal to that of the previous ten years. Wilkins says Winter or Spring flooding is very essential.

THE VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A mechanic tells us an interesting story of how he was induced to take a newspaper, and what came of it, as follows:

Ten years ago I lived in a town in Indiana. On returning home one night, for I am a carpenter by trade, I saw a little girl leave my door, and I asked my wife who she was. She said Mrs. Harris had sent her over after their newspaper which my wife had borrowed. As we sat down to tea my wife said to me:

"I wish you would subscribe for the newspaper, it is so much comfort to me when you are away from home."

"I would like to do so," said I, "but you know I owe a payment on the house and lot. It will be all I can do to meet it."

She replied: "If you will take this paper I will sew for the tailor to pay for it."

I subscribed for the paper; it came in due time to the shop. While resting one noon and looking over it, I saw an advertisement of the County Commissioners to let a bridge that was to be built. I put in a bid for the bridge, and the job was awarded to me, on which I cleared $300, which enabled me to pay for my house and lot easily, and for the newspaper. If I had not subscribed for the newspaper I should not have known anything about the contract and could not have met the payment on my house and lot. A mechanic never loses anything by taking a newspaper.

DEATH OF A LADY WHO DANCED WITH WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Frances M. Burling died in Milford, Pa., recently, aged 96 years. Her maiden name was Hurst. She was a belle in New York society nearly eighty years ago. On one occasion, at a public reception in that city, she was Gen. Washington's partner in a dance. She was on terms of intimate acquaintance with Lafayette, Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, and many of the great men and women of that day. Her personal reminiscences of the early days of the republic were very interesting, she retaining a recollection of the piquant small talk as well as the notable incidents of the time. Burling slip was named after her husband, who was a prominent resident of New York half a century ago, and who owned much of the property in the vicinity of the slip. He removed to Milford many years ago with his wife and daughter, where he died. The daughter, Mrs. Day, a widow, survives her parents. Mrs. E. Cahill, of 17 Park row, is an adopted daugter of Mrs. Day. Mrs. Burling left a large amount of property. Besides her daughter an unmarried brother, aged 90, survives her. —*New York Sun.*

GERMAN POSTAGE.—Germans will be glad to know that by arrangements made between the United States and Germany, postal cards can be sent to any part of Germany and Austria-Hungary for two cents each. All that is necessary is for the sender to affix an ordinary one cent stamp by the side of the one already impressed in the card. The rate from German to this country is fixed at one silber-groschen each.

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No little one to meet me	"	Pratt.	30c
Give my Love to all at Home	"	Stewart.	30c
Think of me sometimes, Maggie	"	Stewart.	30c
Softly shone the Stars of Heaven	"	Pratt.	30c

SENT

Dinna forget your Mither, Sandie	Song.	Hays.	40c
I long to see the dear old Home	"	Stewart.	30c
Little Sweetheart, come listen to me	"	French.	30c
My every Thought was of thee	"	Hays.	35c
Men are such Deceivers. Alto song, from Pauline	"	Danks.	30c
Stay not long away. Soprano song, from "Pauline."	"	Danks.	30c
To please the Girls. Baritone song from "Pauline".	"	Danks.	30c
My Heart for thee. Soprano song, from "Pauline."	"	Danks.	30c
My Queen of Stars, awake. Tenor sg. from Pauline	"	Danks.	30c

POST-PAID,

Jenny, the Flower of Kildare	"	Stewart,	40c
Whisper softly, Mother's dying	"	Stewart.	30c
Inspirer and Hearer of Prayer	Hymn.	Danks.	30c
My Love sleeps under the Daisies	Song.	Persley.	30c
Oh! how d'ye do, Aunt Susie?	"	Stewart.	30c
Dat makes me noddings out 'Neath the white and purple Blossoms	"	Maywood.	30c
Norah is dreaming of you	"	Persley.	30c
The sweetest Bud is missing	"	Pratt.	30c
	"	Danks.	30c

ON RECEIPT

Will he come Home to-night, Mother?	Song.	Danks.	30c
God Bless our Home	"	Stewart.	40c
Get up and shut the Door	"	Hays.	35c
Does he ever think of me	"	Hays.	35c
Come, Holy Spirit	Hymn.	Danks.	30c
My dear old Mother	Song.	Stewart.	30c
I have no Home	"	Hays.	40c
Lost and cast away	"	Hays.	35c
Poor little Tim	"	Abbey.	30c

OF THE

Oysters and Wine at 2 A.M	Song.	Stewart.	30c
Over the Billows afar	"	Pratt.	35c
Saviour, Thou art ever near	"	Danks.	30c
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S. P. STINAFF & SON,

(Successors to Gray & Wood)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, HARDWARE, Wooden-Ware, Paints and Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Are fully supplied with the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements, which we sell at San Francisco prices.

We also call attention to our

Iron and Wood-Workers' Tools

And stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc., etc., etc.

CASTINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

In Every Style,

Cordage, Blasting Powder, Fuse,

And all kinds of Ammunition.

Wood and Willow-ware,

In great variety.

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of *Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,* ETC., ETC.

The Attention of Farmers,

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to our stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

S. P. STINAFF & SON.
Woodland, November 1st, 1873. no21-3m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of GLASS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
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P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

oc10-3m

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de5-3m

WINTER STYLES FOR '73-4

GENTS' SILK AND BUSINESS

HATS

Were Introduced August 30th,

AT D. H. QUINN'S,

HATTER & FURRIER,

87 J. STREET.

Ladies' Furs Made to Order and Repaired.

THE LATEST SHAPES.
de12-3m

EL DORADO LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Hubbard & Sill,)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.
oc17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

Bynum & Strong,

WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.
oc17-3m

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,
no28-3m Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

Public Announcement!

A. J. WELLS, J. SOVEREIGN, C. L. BEACH.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO ELLIOTT BROS.)

Having leased the building known as "Elliott's Carriage and Wagon Manufactory," will continue the business in all its branches, including

CARRIAGE AND WAGON-MAKING,

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSESHOEING AND GENERAL JOBBING!

The members of this new firm are all old hands at the business, and understand thoroughly every department. MR. SOVEREIGN has been for several years past in the same line at Knight's Landing, and MR. BEACH is well-known as an experienced hand at the business in Woodland, while MR. WELLS is a good mechanic recently from the East.

A complete stock of New Materials has been purchased, selected with great care, especially for this market.

We respectfully invite the patronage of the public, warrant all work as represented, and shall charge only reasonable prices.

We are Agents for the Bain Wagons, the World Mower and the Hill Gang Plow, a supply of which will be kept on hand. Call and leave your orders.

BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.
WOODLAND, May 1st, 1873. no8-3m

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors, CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.
March 8th, 1873. de5-3m

VON HOYTER'S Cough Specific!

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS!

A COMPOUND OF

Tar, Liverwort, Hoarhound and Lobelia.

H. C. KIRK & CO., Agents,
oc10 SACRAMENTO.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. no21

COAL OIL, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in quantity, also Paint Brushes, at E. BYNUM & CO'S.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET, (Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)
no1-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Perfumery, BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.
oc25-3m **Woodland.**

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES. S. A. DAVIS.

RUGGLES & DAVIS,

(Successors to L. B. Ruggles,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

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It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes, Doors, Blinds, Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.
oc3-3m RUGGLES & DAVIS.

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.
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CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. oc10-3m

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. S. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. oc10-3m

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.
de19-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

Old Postoffice Building,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

Hearse Services in Woodland, $2.50; anywhere in the county, $5.00.

J. H. BROGAN.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. de5-3m

NEW STORE.

New Goods and New Prices!

J. I. EATON,

(FORMERLY OF EATON & BRO.)

Has just received and opened in the new building opposite the Masonic Hall, a new stock of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, ETC.,

Which we offer for sale

For Cash, or in Thirty Days,

At prices to suit the times. I do my own work, and have no rent to pay, consequently can sell at low figures.

Goods Delivered in Any Part of the City.

☞ Store in the Grove, opposite the Masonic Building.
Woodland, July 18th, 1873. oc17-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
no15-3m

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. He is prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in my work.

Also, Sole Agent in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

E. HOERNLEIN.

☞ Office and Paint Shop adjoining residence First street, two doors north of Woodland Bakery. no21-3m

CITY LIVERY AND SALE STABLES!

OPPOSITE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.

The well-known Stables above referred to have been recently leased by the undersigned proprietor, who has thoroughly refitted and furnished the same, and is now prepared to furnish the best of Livery turnouts at short notice and reasonable rates.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

Particular attention given to Breaking and Training Horses to Harness. Grain and Hay for Sale at retail. ☞ Give me a trial.
oc3-3m JAMES McHENRY, Proprietors

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.
oc17-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

REMOVAL.

DR. HENLEY'S REGULATOR!

The Great Family Medicine!

Every now and then some grand discovery bursts upon the world, scattering to the winds the theories and dogmas of the past, and inaugurating a new era in practical science. The discovery by DR. HENLEY, of the new species of herbs and roots which form the basis of this famous REGULATOR and gentle PURGATIVE, is one of those important events which change by their results the fixed opinions of centuries, and awaken the public mind to the consciousness that after having groped in the dark from time immemorial, it has at last found the light of truth, and has been made manifest by the wonderfully beneficial effect of this purely VEGETABLE REMEDY.

Dr. Henley's Regulator,

Though being a very MILD AND GENTLE PURGATIVE, is, nevertheless, sufficiently effective to purge the system af all impurities, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition; it rouses the LIVER AND KIDNEYS from their torpid state to action, is a sure cure for DYSPEPSIA AND HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, and is a perfect RENOVATOR and life giving principle of the whole body. The REGULATOR is *a Radical Cure for Fever and Ague,* and is not a drastic purge, such as Pills and other nostrums, sold as Cathartics, Physics, or other names attached to them, to mislead the public—prostrating the system and leaving the bowels in a worse state than before—but this mild and gentle purgative forces nature to cast off all poisonous and billious matter, without producing any griping or nauseating effect whatsoever, and leaving the entire mechanism of the human body in as regular a state as a clock, after its use, and by its TONIC properties builds up the most delicate constitution, in a very short time.

The REGULATOR is easy of administering, prompt in its action, certain in its results, safe and reliable. A single trial will prove to the most skeptical its superiority over all other medicines of this class.

DR. WM. HENLEY.

H. EPSTEIN & Co., Proprietors,
518 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale by all Dealers in Medicines oc17-3m

For any Incurable Case of Sickness where the Bones Are Not Destroyed.

DR. HENLEY'S REGULATOR!

The Great Family Medicine!

Every now and then some grand discovery bursts upon the world, scattering to the winds the theories and dogmas of the past, and inaugurating a new era in practical science. The discovery by DR. HENLEY, of the new species of herbs and roots which form the basis of this famous REGULATOR and gentle PURGATIVE, is one of those important events which change by their results the fixed opinions of centuries, and awaken the public mind to the consciousness that after having groped in the dark from time immemorial, it has at last found the light of truth, and has been made manifest by the wonderfully beneficial effect of this purely VEGETABLE REMEDY.

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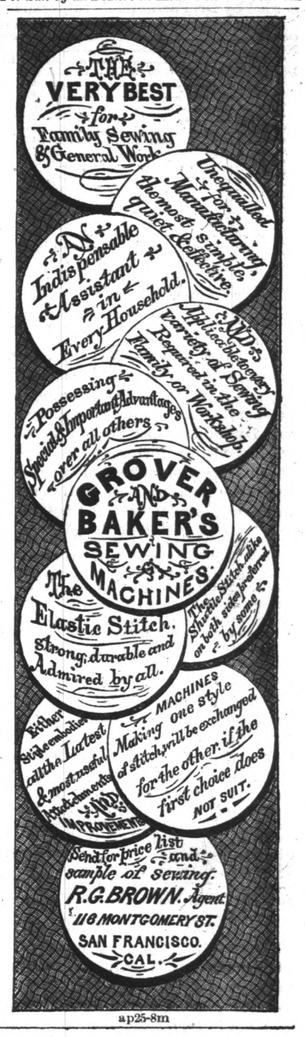
H. EPSTEIN & Co., Proprietors,
518 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale by all Dealers in Medicines oc17-3m


THE
VERY BEST
for
Family Sewing
& General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing, Almost Quiet & Reliable
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household.
Adjusted to Sewing Beautifully on Worksteps
Possessing Special Important Advantages over all others
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES
The Elastic Stitch. Strong, durable and Admired by all.
Either Stitch alike on both sides and by same motion
Making one style of stitch will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for price list and sample of Sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent.
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
CAL.

ap25-8m

FLORENCE.

Special attention is called to the great improvements made recently in this excellent Machine, and to the new and elegant styles of Cases added to our list.

FLORENCE.

For those who prefer a Machine feeding the work away from the operator, we now have one of that description, quiet, easy-running and having all the other peculiar excellencies of the other style.

FLORENCE

Is sure to please. If there is one within a thousand miles of San Francisco not working well, I will attend to it without any expense to the owner. SAMUEL HILL, Agt,

FLORENCE

Is the only Machine that can sew in more than one direction—having a reversible feed—a great advantage in fastening ends of seams, in quilting, etc.

FLORENCE.

Examine the Florence, or send for Circular and samples of Work before you purchase a Sewing Machine. BUY THE BEST! Machines sold on liberal terms.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES.
SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
No. 19 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

L. MACHEFERT,
ap25m8 Local Agent.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Seiber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.
oc24-3m

PAINTS AND OILS, For sale at SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL 7. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1874. NO. 7.

Contrast.

The exquisite charm of Spring's first ringing laughter
We measure only by the Winter's gloom;
The wailing winds, the whirling snows, make room
In our half-frozen hearts for sunshine after!
If every morn were fair and all days golden,
And only emerald turf our footsteps trod,
Our sated souls would tire of velvet sod,
Our eyes in spells of snow-capped peaks beholden!
We gauge the floweret's beauty by the mould
That lies so long and dark its sweetness over;
As absence makes his rapture for the lover,
Who sees no light till he fond eyes behold.
So, God be praised for wintry blasts and snows.
That end their lessons when the violet blows!
—*Harper's Magazine.*

"By the Adoption of God."

Scroggs and Moggs got this day jointly a great surprise.

Scroggs and Moggs were neighbors—as the kennel neighbors the grand house. Scroggs's life was transacted in four stories of stone; Moggs's in two of wood. Scroggs's safe was built into a wall in the dining-room, and people whispered about its contents under their breath. Moggs, wife, and child lived on a salary of forty dollars a month, and in holiday times were actually all astir with excitement, secrets, and surprises, and intentions about gifts. (The miserable creatures, whose whole year's income could not have purchased Scroggs' watch, we will say)!

Scroggs was in no excitement, as he came down the street, except that he had just "given a piece of his mind" to a neighbor, whom he met loaded with holiday bundles, and found it satisfactory.

"No, sir," he said, "I do not believe in holidays. I found myself on Scrooge. I consider that when Dickens drew that man, he had stumbled on a truly strong and sensible character, and, like many another man, did not understand his own creation. All the talk and sentiment about charity is wash; and the experience of these latter days is proving it such. The bread that you put into one set of mouths you take out of another. The true way is to let things alone. Then those who are fit to live will live, and those who are not will do the best possible thing for them, and die."

"But, Mr. Scroggs—" said his neighbor, much shocked—"don't you believe that holidays mean anything?"

"Mean anything!" with a sardonic grin. "Certainly; they mean presents to my wife, children, and servants, that I must give to keep the peace. That is what they mean for everybody. If there was any one whose position entitled me to demand it, I would remind him of the existence of the holidays, and he would understand me at once, as another case of what you can get. My dear sir, what is the use of mincing matters? What you can bet rules the world. In one sense or another, what you can get rules the world."

"Oh!" said the man of bundles; and then, after an uncomfortable pause, "Good-morning." He had spied a turning, and it would take him half a mile out of his way; but he made for it with an evident air of relief.

Scroggs looked after him and chuckled. "I gave him a dose," he remarked, approvingly, to himself; and then the chuckle ceased rather suddenly. He was conscious of such an odd sensation all over him—a giving out—a faintness. He clutched at a post—missed it; his knees bent; he fell in a heap just by Moggs's door.

His next consciousness was of a bed on which he was lying, in a room, rag carpeted, and warmed by a cooking-stove—Moggs's room. But such a jolly fire! And a neat woman was laying slices of ham in a long-handled frying-pan. Some women have an air of home in their very collars and the set of their skirts. This was one of them, and Moggs's wife. A man was nailing some green boughs over a door; that was Moggs. A boy held the nails and watched proceedings, head on one side, and mightily interested; that was their child. Mrs. Moggs was interested also, from her post by the stove.

"It is like the woods," she says, "and seems to make out that everything is not all bought and sold at the corner shop. I like it."

Moggs put in another nail with the air of a man far away in thought, and said, almost as if to himself:

"Maggie, have you spent that five dollars yet?"

His wife laughed.

"I waited for you, Richard. There is the dinner to be decided about. Turkey sounds like holidays, but beef—tastes—and then—"

"Well—then?" repeated Moggs. The look on his face was very gave, quite different from the smile that his wife turned toward him.

"Well, I think," pursued Mrs. Moggs, intent on the ham, and unobservant of her husband, "there is nothing quite so aggravating as a five-dollar note—sometimes. We are tight-shoe people, and I suppose we are always to hobble through life pinched and smiling; and I am willing, when we have so much happiness thrown in besides. Only, once in a while, as now, we all want thick shoes, and warm under-clothing. And there is old Miss Felton—think of her sitting all alone, without chick or child, over bread and tea at this season. I do so want to ask her to dinner. I suppose it is natural, too, to want to make Harry a present—what child goes without? Now how is one to do all that on a five-dollar note? I feel sometimes as if I could tear or pull the miserable bill, and make it ten times five at the least."

"Maggie, have you thought—" Moggs here jerked his thumb toward the bed.

"Thought—about that man?"

Mrs. Moggs was smiling no longer.

"You heard the doctor. The man has paralysis. He is incapable even of a gesture. No one knows him. He has no pocket-book and no cards. The doctor has promised to ascertain something if possible; but meanwhile we—"

"Well?" and there was a look far from pleasant in Mrs. Moggs's eyes as she looked up inquiringly.

"He has fallen at our door," pursued Moggs. "We are his brother and sister now by the adoption of God. And the medicines and beef tea and wine that the doctor orders—"

"We are to buy them? I say, No!" interrupted Mrs. Moggs, angrily. "If no one knows him, send him to the poor-house till he is claimed."

"The doctor said that removal would be death; you heard him."

"Well, he has lived his life. He will only be useless and helpless now; a burden on others. Maybe the best thing he can do *is* to die."

"Do unto others as ye would—"

"That means," she cried, passionately, "give up our dinner on which we have counted for months. Disappoint Harry who has talked of his Christmas for months. Make our holidays pinched, and bleak and bare, like the rest of our lives, when every one else is rejoicing. And what would Christmas be like then?"

"Ay! what would it be? A Christmas without a Christ. The day kept, and its Lord despised in the person of this stranger," returned Moggs, gently.

There was a little silence. Then Mrs. Moggs got up and kissed her husband. "Richard, you are an angel in a shabby coat. But why should he have fallen at our door? The Lubbecks at the corner there are rich. Now we have pinched ourselves for weeks, and— Do as you like, but it is so."

A sob stopped her.

Then the man lying dumb on the bed agonized to shout his name, and the whereabouts of his purse, but in vain.

Moggs took her face between his two hands, and looked down at her tenderly.

"It is hard," he said. "There are crosses that a man can't explain, unless—I have come to believe there are two sides to them—we look at them in too selfish a way. We are not suffering only to learn something ourselves, but to help others. I don't see how, but I believe it is so now."

"I believe it too; and I believe in something besides 'what you can get.' You have saved a soul."

Scroggs thought he said that—aloud, and by a mighty final effort; and there he was—awake, and at home. It was a dream.

But a dream that left an impression. That day arrived at Moggs's door such a dinner, in two hampers; a huge box of toys, a barrel of apples, a load of coal, a well-stocked pocket-book done up in a square parcel, a suit for Moggs. It seemed to storm parcels on the little door. The neighborhood was aroused. The Moggs family were wild with excitement. There was no clew to the sender. One inscription on all the parcels alike, "From a brother by the adoption of God." All quite mysterious and in the most delightful fairy land fashion.—*Harper's Bazar.*

NEW YORK PAWNBROKERS.—One of the most certain indications of hard times is an increase in the business of pawnbrokers. These refuges of the poor and impecunious when all other means of raising money fail, were never busier than now. The Bowery offices of the Simpsons are thronged every day with poor people, whose appeals for more money than the clerks are willing to give upon the articles offered are piteous. Among the many callers are to be seen numbers of well-dressed people whom lack of employment has driven there, whose efforts to escape observation on entering and leaving are palpable. At one of the Bowery offices it was stated that its business had increased nearly four-fold since the panic, and that the reports from other pawnbrokers indicate a similar increase.

The common difficulty for getting money for current uses has been experienced by the pawnbrokers. The scarcity of money had forced them to reduce the usual amounts paid upon pledges. While the clerk was making this statement, a little child handed up a bundle containing a frock and some undergarments, for which it begged the loan of $3. "I can't give you more than $1.50," said the clerk, rolling up the garments and handing them back. The child begged in vain, so the poor little thing left the place sorrowfully to carry the news to her mother, who the clerk felt certain would send back for the $1.50. "Some time ago," said the clerk, "I would have given $3, but now we have not the money to spare." Taking a diamond ring, which must have cost $150, from a male customer, he offered to loan $50 upon it. "I can't get along without $75," said the man. "Can't give you more than $50," was the response. "Can't you let me have $60?" "Not a cent more than what I have said." The ring was finally left.

Many similar instances were witnessed, and remarking the character of the various pledges offered, it was asked if there were not more household necessities and clothing pledged than usual. An affirmative answer was given, and it was stated that people seemed to be scraping up everything which it was possible to part with to pawn. "You can safely calculate," added the clerk, "that times were never harder, for we have abundant evidences of the fact every day."

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.—The man who has never failed in business cannot possibly know whether he is honest or not, cannot possibly know whether he has any "grit" in him, or is worth a button. It is the man who fails, and then rises, who is really great in his way.

Peter Cooper failed in making hats, failed as a cabinet maker, locomotive builder, and grocer; but as often as he failed he "tried and tried again," until he could stand upon his feet alone, then crowned his victory by giving a million dollars to help the poor boys in times to come.

Horace Greeley tried three or four lines of business before he founded the *N. Y. Tribune*, and made it worth a million of dollars.

Patrick Henry failed in everything he undertook, until he made himself the orator of his age and nation.

The founder of the *N. Y. Herald* kept on failing and sinking money for ten years, and then made one of the most profitable newspapers on earth.

HOUSEHOLD.

PLAIN TALK TO GIRLS.—Your every day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a sloven in the morning is not to be trusted, how ever finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, viz., a mirror, wash-stand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. Those are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good and free use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances, not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after the dinner work is over, improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" for the afternoon. Your dress may, or need not be, anything better than calico; but with a ribbon, or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self-respect and satisfaction, that invariably comes with being well dressed. A girl with fine sensibilities cannot help feeling embarrassed and awkward in a ragged, dirty dress, with her hair unkempt, if a stranger or neighbor should come in. Moreover, your self-respect should demand the decent appareling of your body. You should make it a point to look as well as you can, even if you know nobody will see yourself.—*Household.*

TIRED OF FASHION.—I write in seeming bitterness, but I am neither spiteful nor an old maid, but a plain-faced, common-sense woman, who, while she confesses her own weakness of following the fashions, and even absurd ones, most heartily deplores what you and I, and every right-thinking woman, regards a most pernicious evil. When we consider the time spent in shopping, in looking for nondescript colors, "for trimmings to match," for "loves of bonnets," for all the little bundles of fashionable folly daintily tied by handsome clerks, and add that to the time taken for "looking up" the most fashionable *modiste* to have them adjusted to our forms, with all their ruffling, pinking, quilling, and "fol-de-rols," and then remember that this is done, sometimes daily for weeks and months, it is perfectly appalling! O, such precious moments frittered away! running up, in one short year, to golden hours, weeks and months. The English maiden, who depends on the cultivation of her mind and qualities of heart for entertaining, allows herself just fifteen minutes for the adjustment of her toilet, while her American cousin spends hours and hours, curling, frizzing crimping and coloring her hair, *rouging* her cheeks and penciling her brows; and after the laborious process is completed, she only succeeds in disguising her natural loveliness, and destroying her precious health.—*Western Recorder.*

TO CURE TOOTHACHE.—A well known dentist, who has tried the remedy on some nervous people who have old roots of broken teeth, and are too timid to permit an attempt to remove them, makes the following public for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

To persons having a hollow tooth, allowing the air to reach the nerve, I would advise that they get some spirits of nitre and mix with alum; saturate a little cotton with it and apply it to the cavity. If the pain extends upward toward the eye, or takes the form of neuralgia, procure some horse-radish, take out the stems, wet them, and apply them on the face over the pain, and I think you will get relief. If you have no radish, try beet leaves; they may answer the same purpose.

GRIDDLE CAKES.—Melt in three pints of new milk one tablespoonful of lard. When cool, stir in flour to the consistency of ordinary griddle cakes, and beat hard five or ten minutes. Add salt, and break in the yolk and white of one egg not previously beaten; beat lightly, and stir in one teacupful of good home-made yeast. This quantity is sufficient for eight persons. In winter, put to rise after breakfast for tea, and keep moderately warm. In summer, commence about ten o'clock, and keep rather cool.

JAMAICA GINGER BEER.—One bottle of Jamaica ginger extract, one ounce cream of tartar, six quarts of water, one pound of sugar. Stir until the sugar is melted then put in the grated peel of a lemon and stir until blood warm. Add a tablespoonful of brewer's yeast; stir well and bottle, wiring down the corks. This is a refreshing and healthful beverage mixed with pounded ice in hot weather.

CEMENT FOR ROOFS.—An excellent cement for seams in the roofs of houses, or in any other exposed place, is made by mixing equal proportions, by weight, of white lead, dry white sand, and as much oil as will make it to the consistency of putty. The cement becomes in a few weeks as hard as stone.

TO POLISH TINS.—First rub your tins with a damp cloth; then take dry flour and rub it on with your hands; afterward take on old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent rubbing them with brick dust or powder, which spoils the hands.

CHOCOLATE KISSES.—Beat until light the whites of two eggs. Add slowly twenty-four teaspoonfuls of flour sugar, and when smooth and stiff enough to take shape, four tablespoonfuls grated chocolate (Baker's) and half a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Bake as ordinary kisses, on a board.

TO PRESERVE GRAPES.—Procure some tin cases of any convenient size, and put in a layer of dry sand or charcoal, and then a bunch of grapes, until the case is full; seal down the lid and make all airtight, and bury them to any convenient depth in the ground.

INDIAN BREAD.—Take one quart flour, one quart meal, one quart buttermilk, one cup molasses, one egg, saleratus and salt.

"Please don't shoot the cows," is a sign on a farmer's fence near Chicago, intended for city sportsmen who go out after prairie chickens.

ANECDOTES.

OIL AND BALM OF GILEAD.—A certain mining superintendent we wot of on the Comstock range, but who shall be nameless here, has the smoothest way of doing all manner of unpleasant things of any man now above the sod. He may be said to oil the very hinges of the world as he moves along through it. Our superintendent never makes things "rough" for any one where he can just as well make them smooth. As an instance: He had some men working in a drift in his mine who were inclined to take things easy. Visiting them, he examined the rock in the face of the drift, saying:

"My dear boys, this rock seems very hard."

"Very hard," said they.

"It's too bad, too bad, that it should be so hard," said he, fumbling about and slyly making a mark on the rock near the face of the drift, "terrible work to get it out," added he.

"Terrible," said they.

"Too bad," said he, "but do the best you can, my children." The next day he again made his appearance in the drift. Examining the rock in its face, he saw that no perceptible advance had been made beyond his mark.

"I see," said he, "that the rock is still as hard as ever."

"No change," said the men.

"Well, well; it's too bad that we can get no change. The rock is so hard that I hardly know what we shall do. Such rock is hard on you, too, my children, but I hope it may not worry you much longer. Take care of yourselves," and up to the surface he goes, finds his foreman, and thus addresses him:

"See here, those infernal, lazy, loafing devils in that southeast drift hain't made two inches in the last two days. D—n such men! When they come up give them their time!"

Strolling along C street during the afternoon, our superintendent meets the "children" of the southeast drift who have received their "walking papers" and are now starting out in search of "new worlds to conquer."

Our superintendent is greatly surprised.

"Why, hallo! my children, what are you doing up here at this time of day? Has anything happened at the mine?"

"No," say they, "nothing the matter but that the foreman has discharged us."

"Discharged you, my children! I don't know what I shall do with that foreman. I never get a set of good, industrious men, but he goes and discharges them. Too bad, too bad, the way he uses me. Discharged my best men and the rock in that drift so hard, too! What I am to do now I don't know. Well, well—good-bye, my children; we all have our little trials in this world."

SOLD.—A young man who was in town Friday, in the interests of a new heating apparatus, heard that Major Pinkney was building a new house, and speedily hunted up the veteran. "I hear you are building a new house?" he said to the Major. "I ain't exactly building one," replied the Major, in the tone tone of a man who didn't care to commit himself; "I have built it." "Exactly; glad to hear it," said the agent. "Have you made any arrangements for heating the new building?" and the agent looked anxious. "Well, no," muttered the Major, with a stare, as if the heating of the building was an idea that had entirely slipped his mind. "So much the better for you," explained the agent, "as I think I have just the article you want, combining economy, heat, and cleanliness. We have sold thousands of them throughout the country, and have yet to hear of a single failure on the part of the heater to do all that is claimed for it. It is the sum total of every excellence yet produced in the numerous devices patented for heating buildings, and I am quite confident that I can demonstrate to you the superior advantages which this heater enjoys above all others. Where is your new house?" "On Essex street," said the Major. "Suppose you jump in the carriage with me and take a drive over there. I should like to see it." The Major consented, and getting his overcoat he mounted the seat with the hopeful and eloquent agent, and they drove off. On the way the agent rapidly went over the many favorable points of the admirable heater, and was much gratified at the impression he had evidently made on his companion. Arriving in front of the new building, a large and rather unpretentious structure the agent said, "What are you going to do with this, Major? Make a tenement or a boarding-house of it?" "Oh, no," said the Major, as he carefully reached the ground and looked innocently around "it is an ice house." "What!" screamed the agent. "It is an ice house," replied the Major. "Sold, by thunder!" exploded the agent, applying the lash to the horse, and tearing out of the neighborhood at a marvelous pace.—*Danbury News.*

Mrs. Gunn, the other day, was telling her little son, Adolph, the story of Joseph and his brethren; and when she had described the meeting between them after Joseph had become a great lord in Egypt, and told how he embraced his brothers, she said: "And now, Adolph, my child, wouldn't you have liked to have been there to have witnessed that beautiful scene? Think, my dear boy, of how Joseph must have looked, so full of joy and happiness, and how glad his brothers must have been to see him such a great man. It must have been a very happy scene, and I am sure Adolph, that you wish you could have been there to witness it."

Adolph—"I say, ma, I can't never see it, can I?"

Mrs. Gunn—No, my dear, of course not,"

"And I can't never see any of those things mentioned in the Bible, can I, ma?"

Mrs. Gunn—"Certainly not, my child. Why do you ask such questions?"

"Adolph—"Why, because if I could see any of them, ma, I'd just want a chance to go in and get a look at them bustin' lions that wanted to chaw up Daniel."

Adolph went all of a sudden to bed.

A Great Flower Garden.

You have heard of old bachelors' whims. There are lots of them on record. But Henry Shaw, of St. Louis, has given practical execution to the most remarkable bachelor's crotchet of the age.

He is a Scotchman, a millionaire, and fifty-five years old. He has constructed the finest flower garden in the world. It has 350 acres in it, and is a gorgeous marvel of a garden. It has every flower in it obtainable over the wide world that will live in St. Louis climate.

It is a bewildering paradise of floral beauty. The flowers number by the millions. Its cost no one can tell. Shaw himself don't know. It is threaded by walks, and adorned with observatories and hot houses full of the rarest exotics. A force of one hundred gardeners is required to keep the place in order. Shaw, it is said, spends his entire income from his millions in keeping it up. He began the thing after the war, and for several years he has opened it to the public. Hundreds of thousands of visitors resort to it. It is the chief attraction and curiosity for the stranger in St. Louis to visit. And, strange to say, no police guard it, and no flowers are pilfered. This is the public's reverence to the man's generous enterprise.

We visited the elegant house at the head of the garden. A picture of Shaw represents him standing among his flowers. Two elegant portraits of beautiful ladies in the garb of a past day representing some of his female progenitors. A huge book is kept there for visitors to record their names in.

A curious feature of the garden is beds devoted to one flower. For instance there is a large bed with every variety of cactus; another with hundreds of verbenas, and so on. Everything is in a prodigal confusion.

It is a curious notion this, that prompts a rich man to devote a great income in one pet caprice, and that principally for the benefit of others. But in this very caprice, so unusual and so expensive, is wrapped up his own personal aspiration. He thus makes his celebrity. And why should a man not strive to become known through his mammoth gardens, as well as through his statesmanship or achievements of arms or genius?

Shaw is near his grave. He has, in pursuance of his ambition, willed his gardens to the city, on condition that the city binds itself to keep them up. The city has eagerly accepted the bequest, and thus, through private liberality, gets without cost, a public garden not surpassed in the world for magnificence and beauty.

The garden will forever be dubbed "Shaw's Garden," and he thus travels on to immortality on the successful realization of his stupendous and most beautiful crotchet.

OBSERVATIONS BY MAX ADELER.—Our neighbor Chubb has not much of an ear for music, but he has spent a considerable sum in having his daughter taught how to hammer a piano, and he is prond of her accomplishments. He was talking to us over the fence the other day when a series of dreadful sounds came from his piano through the open window. Presently Chubb remarked:

"D'you hear that, Adeler? Just listen to that, will you? That's what I call musie." Then there were a few additional bangs on the instrument, a flourish or two, and then more thumping.

"Splendid, isn't it?" said Chubb. "Mary Jane's bustin' the music right out of that machine, you observe. Them are the Strauss waltzes, I believe, she's rastlin' with now. Just listen."

We remarked that from the energy displayed, Mary Jane at least seemed to be really in earnest. But whether she was treating Mr. Strauss exactly right was an open question.

"I don't know nothin' about music, Adeler," remarked Chubb, "but I kin tell the real thing when I hear it, and I kin sit and hear Mary Jane play them waltzes and the Maiden's Prayer until it makes me cry like a child."

We asserted that if she played those compositions as she was doing now, it would make anybody cry. A deaf mute would shed tears.

"Listen to that now, will you?" exclaimed Chubb, as a wild tumult of sound came from the parlor. "Isn't that splendid? If I didn't know it was Mary Jane a-tearin' around among them waltzes, I'd think it was one of them fellers who play at the concerts. Let's go over and hear her."

We entered the house and sought the parlor. Mary Jane was nowhere to be seen, but to the infinite disgust of Chubb there was a red haired man with a fist as big as a loaf of bread, tuning the piano. Chubb asked us not to tell anybody, and we won't. It is related here in confidence and it must go no farther.

PRESERVATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH MEAT.—Mr. T. S. Mort, of Sydney, New South Wales, has for several years been experimenting with a view to the discovery of some cheap and effective means of applying cold to the preservation of perishable forms of food, both while in store and during transit; and in a recent letter to the London *Times*, from that country, it is stated that his efforts have at last been crowned with complete success. As applied to meats, the process consists in freezing the carcasses of animals on the spot where they are slaughtered, by means of a mixture, the composition of which is not stated. The frozen meat is then transported in suitable trucks to the coast, and there stored in enormous refrigerators kept cold by a similar freezing mixture. For transportation by sea, the frozen carcasses are placed on board ships provided with apparatus for keeping up the necessary degree of cold. By this means the meat is frozen from the time the animal is slaughtered until its flesh reaches the consumer, and without the use of ice at any stage of the operation. The great feature of the process is stated to be its economy, which makes it possible to put Australian meat in the English market so that it can be sold at a decidedly lower price than the home product.—*Galaxy.*

The Baobab.

The baobab is a plant of monstrous size, the most colossal and the most ancient vegetable monument on earth, has round, woolly leaves, which consist of from three to seven leaflets radiating from a common centre and giving them somewhat the appearance of a hand, and magnificent white flowers. It is an enormous tree, holding among plants the place that the elephant holds among animals—a hoary witness of the last changes which the earth has undergone, and deluges that have buried beneath their waves the productions of early ages. Several baobabs that have been measured were found to be from seventy to seventy-seven feet in circumference. From its branches hang, at times, colossal nets, three feet in length, and resembling large oval baskets open at the bottom, and looking from the distance like so many signal flags.

It would take fifteen men with their arms extended to embrace the trunk of one of these great trees, which, in the countries through which the Senegal flows, are venerated as sacred monuments. Enormous branches are given off from the central stem a few feet from the ground and spread out horizontally, giving the tree a diameter of over one hundred feet. "Each of these branches," says M. Danton, "would be a monstrous tree elsewhere, and, taken together, they seem to make up a forest rather than a tree."

It is only at the age of eight hundred years that the baobabs attain their full size, and then cease to grow.

The fruit of this tree is oblong; the color of the shell passes in ripening from green to yellow and brown. The fruit is called "monkey bread." It contains a spongy substance, paler than chocolate, and filled with abundant juice.

The bark is ashy gray in color, and almost an inch in thickness. The negroes of the Senegal grind it down to powder, and in this state they use it to season their food and to maintain a moderately free perspiration, which enables them the more easily to withstand the heat. It serves also as an antidote for certain fevers.—*The Wonders of Vegetation.*

DOCTOR VEROIL ON ORNAMENT AND VOTING.—If you can't improve such a small matter as women's dresses, you certainly can't improve their social and political situation. Indians and idiots don't vote, nor babies. What's the reason? It's because they are all alike in being undeveloped in mind—all substantially savages. You women—your dress is savage. It's out of the question for a man to vote as long as he is so savage as to stick feathers in his top-knot and paint his face and flutter himself out with streamers and things, as only a savage, or a fool, or a child, or a woman does. The quality and quantity of mind that permits the ornament prohibits the vote. I tell you, until you can make the women quit rigging out those spanker booms behind them," here the doctor pointed with a grin at a finely developed *panier* or two, whereat the wearers thereof instinctively smoothed down the same as if to quench them, and then looked both annoyed and vexed, "and those wild jungles of things on their heads in the street, and hair off of corpses, and all such savage fooleries—until you can make them quit all that, there's no danger that you'll get the suffrage!"—*Old and New.*

A man is so much more polite in church. He is on dress parade as it were. Nobody was surprised to see that young man, last Sunday dive suddenly into the bottom of the pew to pick up her parasol. While he was at the bottom he saw the embroidered edge of her pocket-handkerchief sticking from under the edge of her dress. He would pick that up too. He commenced tugging at it, when there was a fierce struggle and a little hand darted down. He came up without it. There were two red faces in the sanctuary, to which the calm of the blessed Sabbath seemed to bring no relief. But he was a young man that meant well.

Reason comes to our aid in great misfortunes. It rouses the forces of the soul against a reverse which surprises us, but is impotent against little domestic annoyances that devour and destroy in detail our happiness and hopes. It is the water which, falling drop by drop, finally penetrates the hardest rock, while an impetuous torrent attacks it, seems to engulf it, and leaves it, unable to shake it.

We are reproached with forgetting others; we forget ourselves a thousand times more. We remember what we hear, see, and read, often accurately; not so with what we feel—that is faint and uncertain in its record. Memory is the least egotistical of all our faculties.

If some are refined, like gold, in a furnace of affliction, there are many more that, like chaff, are consumed in it. Sorrow, when it is excessive, takes away fervor from piety, vigor from action, health from the body, light from reason, and repose from the conscience.

The point of aim for our vigilance to hold in view is, to dwell upon the brightest parts in every prospect, to call off the thoughts when running upon disagreeable objects, and strive to be pleased with the present circumstances surrounding us.

Who is old? Not the man of energy, not the day laborer in science, art, or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily, and to whom all things wear the garb of gloom.

Those who have resources within themselves, who can dare to live alone, want friends the least, but, at the same time, best know how to prize them the most. But no company is preferable to bad, because we are more apt to catch the vices of others than their virtues.

The New Thames Tunnel.

Every one knows, by reputation, at least, the famous tunnel, thrown with a boldness which astonished our fathers, from one bank to the other of the Thames, many feet below the level of the water.

Commenced in 1825, it was only opened to travel after eighteen years. Terrible accidents had hindered the work at Brunel, and when it was brought to an end, it was found to answer poorly the purpose for which it was intended.

Carriages were able to make use of the tunnel only by new and costly sacrifices. Situated at an extreme point of the city, this way received but few visitors, and of late years it has been used as a tunnel for the passage of trains on one of the metropolitan railroads.

The desire to effect, at a point where the necessities of navigation render the establishment of a bridge difficult, a more practical means of communication between the two banks, has caused within two years the construction of a new tunnel, above the Tower of London, which although it does not answer to all that was expected of it, has at least created an important passage, and remains, above all, a work of industry very interesting to study. To reduce at the same time, the difficulties and expense of travel, the inventors, Messrs. Barlow, father and son, have contrived to reduce their tunnel to a simple tube, excellent, on account of its circular form, by which it is able to resist the pressure of the water.

This tube is composed of sections of cast iron, each six feet and six inches in length, by the same in diameter. They are arranged in a very ingenious manner. The first section, descending by the well of entrance, was the section which was to occupy the opposite extremity when the work was finished. This section, of a special manufacture, in steel, was closed at one end by a door and at the other had a sharp edge cut in diamonds so as to form a large circular knife. This sharp edge being at right angles to the stream of the river bed, penetrated it by being slowly forced by means of powerful screws. When the section had advanced two yards or a little more, the workmen opened the door, and with great precaution (for the water was liable to make an irruption) cleared out the earth with which the tube had been filled.

After the first section had advanced a sufficient length, they joined to it, fastening them together upon their interior edges, a second section, upon which, in its turn, they placed the pressure of the screws. Then a third section was advanced to the other two, then a fourth, and it was thus that they were able to advance, step by step, without accident.

The well of entrance was more than six hundred and fifty-six feet from the well of exit. The tunnel being finished, they placed two rails upon the bottom of it; for, in the original plan, the tunnel was to be traversed by a small carriage. This style of conveyance was indeed used for a certain length of time.

At the place of departure, or rather at the head of each well, the traveler took his seat in a small cabin, similar to the elevators of our large hotels. This cabin, moved by a hydraulic system, lowered him to a small platform where he entered the carriage which was to change the vertical journey into a horizontal journey.

The carriage, corresponding exactly to the shape of the tunnel, had a door at each extremity. On the right and on the left, the wheels found a place under the protuberance formed by two benches, each of which gave seats to six passengers. It was lighted by gas.

The carriage was put in motion by means of a light metal cable which was coiled at one end of the tunnel, around a roller moved by steam. As the tunnel inclined from each end toward the centre, it follows that very little force was required to put the carriage in motion. The conductor, standing upon the platform, regulated the movement by means of a brake. The complete trip, including the descent and ascent of the wells, took only two minutes. Unfortunately, the almost complete absence of ventilation has obliged them to abandon this ingenious mode of transport.

In the wells, light stairways of wood have replaced the elevators, which were an obstacle to ventilation. Upon the rails they have thrown a plank; and now the new tunnel of the Thames is a simple road for pedestrians; a convenient road, however, since there remains only this inconvenience, that in one of the wells—that by which the products of the combustion of the burning gas escape—is always full of suffocating air. The inconvenience is light, since the time for passing through this air is very short.

The new tunnel has required only a year for its construction. It cost £18,000 sterling. Since the change in the tunnel the price of passage has been reduced from a penny to a half-penny.—*Portland Transcript.*

Howard Glyndon thus expresses her views upon a subject of present interest in the *Evening Mail:*

"There is no purpose in the world for which a material should be more carefully chosen than that out of which is to be manufactured a legal tender for gold and silver; and never, I think, was any material for any important purpose worse chosen. It should be indestructible, as nearly as possible, and about the most destructible thing is used, the frailest, the least able to bear the constant wear and tear of passing from hand to hand and pocket to pocket. How long can we expect even the strongest paper to last which is being constantly handled and creased? How long does it take a new greenback to become a pulpy rag of the most disgusting description? The material which represents specie should be as non-absorbent as possible; but these bits of paper absorb every odor and every species of filth with which they come in contact. I regard them as excellent conductors of contagious diseases, especially small-pox, and to be preferred to any other for that purpose in point of convenience."

(From the Commercial Herald.)

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Usually the holiday season is not one active for trade development, but the present seems to be an exception, notwithstanding the heavy and protracted rains of the month, giving us already a rainfall of 9½ inches. The purchases of Coffee in December, for Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis, to go overland by Pacific railway, exceed 5,000 bags, and more would be purchased had we it to spare, even at the advanced price of 25c. Teas have also been largely purchased, chiefly by leading Front Street jobbers, who have in the past fortnight bought some 5,000 half chests Japans at enhanced rates. This movement in Coffee and Tea is in part attributable to low stocks, and the strong probability that exists in the minds of the people that Congress will early in 1874 place a heavy duty upon them. There is, besides, a steady growing Eastern trade springing up for these staple articles, and many Atlantic coast buyers have at length been made to see the advantages of making purchases of imports upon this coast. Teas, Silks, Coffee, Spices, etc., are usually obtainable here upon very advantageous terms, and it is very clearly to be seen that important inducements are here presented to the enterprising merchants of the older States. The large shipments of California Wheat, Flour, Wine, Wool, Hides, Hops, etc., are beginning to attract attention the world over, and a reciprocity of interests is sure to follow.

By the Comet from Honolulu we have later advices, down to December 6th. This packet brings but very little Sugar or Molasses, with small invoices of Rice, Paddy, Furs, Hides, etc. The islanders are evidently grieved at what seems to them to be a present necessity for sending their Sugar product to the Australian colonies. They prefer to deal with us, and hope the refiners here will be willing to hold out to them some inducements to buy their Sugars in bond, etc., and save to them the expense of kegs, shipping all their product here in sacks, and adapting the grade of the same to the wants of the refiners. The Hawaiians are also greatly annoyed at the course their ministers have pursued in respect to the treaty matter. The English portion of the community, with those in opposition to the ministers, were too strong for them, and they had to withdraw it; or, rather, they did withdraw, and the opposition, headed by Gibson, are laughing at them, and saying they had no need to do it. It is probable they will have a new ministry before long, as the present men will not likely face the Legislature, as there is no prospect for them to do the United States any good, or carry any measure. The opposition is too strong. The only backers they have are the missionaries and the American merchants and planters, and a good many of the latter are getting lukewarm, to draw it mild. The missionary folks, we regret to say, do not seem to have that influence among the natives they formerly had. The Legislature to be elected next month will doubtless all be men opposed to the present ministry, and, we fear, to American influence. The present ministers do not appear to have any tact or management, although they are men well liked personally.

FLOUR—Exports continue liberal and the market firm for Extras, but Superfine suited to the Hongkong trade is more plentiful, and millers waiting buyers anxiously. The steamship Arizona, for Panama, carried on route to Central American ports 13,290 qr and 1,020 hf sks. The Evelyn, for Liverpool, carried 15,993 hf sks. The Golden Age Mills seeks to make a specialty of the Central American trade, although the Golden Gate and Starr Mills, Vallejo, have each a share of this desirable trade in silk-dressed Extras. We note a purchase of 5,000 bbls Starr Mills Extra for Liverpool at current rates. The local trade of the city is good, with sales of Golden Age and Golden Gate Mills at full figures. The National Mills is running on export orders. The Genesee Mill is for sale, to close the Kennedy estate. The arrivals from Oregon are at present of little moment, the Columbia River being temporarily closed by ice. The market closes very firm at $6 75@7 for best silk-dressed Extra; Bakers' and Family Extra, $6 25@6 50; Extra Superfine, $6; Standard Superfine, $5 50@5 75 ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—There continues an active demand, but at a slight decline from the highest rates of the season, owing to the enhanced rates demanded for freight to the United Kingdom. Offerings at present are light, by no means equal to the current demand, although the stock yet remaining in the State is estimated at 150,000 tons. Transactions for the period under review embrace the following parcels, in lots: 50,000 sks choice at $2 30; 10,000 sks, $2 25; 10,000 sks, $2 20@2 22½; 5,000 sks coast at $2 12½@2 15 ₱ ctl. The market closes strong within the range of $2 15@2 30 for good to choice. The latest Liverpool quotations are for average California, 12s 5d@12s 8d; club, 12s 9d@14s 3d.

BARLEY—Holders of choice bright bay brewing are firm in their demands, while the offerings of coast feed are more liberal and prices with difficulty sustained. We have before made mention of the shipment of 500 tons choice bright bay brewing by rail to Chicago, and 500 tons more of the same in abeyance—price, $1 75 currency. Sales for the week, in lots: 1,500 sks choice at $1 60@1 65; 2,500 sks feed at $1 40@1 45; 1,000 sks coast, $1 35@1 37½; extra bright feed, $1 50 ₱ ctl.

OATS—There is very little business, and the demand trifling. Sales confined to jobbing lots within the range of $1 55@1 85, as extremes.

CORN—The offerings of Southern have of late been more free, with sales in lots of 2,500 sacks White and Yellow at $1 45 ₱ ctl.

RYE—The demand exceeds the supply. Price $1 70@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—There is very little choice offering, quotable at $2 40@2 50 ₱ ctl.

HAY—The heavy and continued rains of the month have interfered with this trade. Cargo prices, $12@18 ₱ ton.

MUSTARD SEED—There is considerable poor stuff offering, and for which there is no sale. Prime parcels quotable at 2½@2½c; inferior, 1½c.

ALFALFA SEED—The supply is liberal. Price, 15@17½c; extra prime is held at 20c.

FLAXSEED—The mills pay 3c for all choice clean that is offered.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is now $18@20 ₱ ton, respectively.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayos, 2¼@2½c; small White, 2½@3¾c; Pea, 4c; Pink and Red, 2¼@2½c; Butter, 4@4½c.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet $32 50, less the customary discount.

HONEY—The market is fully supplied with strained. Prices are merely nominal—say 8@13c, according to quality. Comb is in light supply, quotable at 20@25c for choice. Strained in 2-lb cans is worth $3 50; Comb in 2-lb cans, $3 50@4 ₱ doz.

BEESWAX—Very quiet. Good stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 26c.

TALLOW—The stock is considerable, with more sellers than buyers; quotable at 6½@7½c for crude. Sales 5,000 lbs prime at 7c.

HIDES—The market for Dry is quiet within the range of 17½@18½c, latter for prime city slaughtered steer; Wet Salted sell at 9@9½c; sales 10,000 lbs at 9½c, city slaughtered.

WOOL—A very marked reduction has been made in our stock during December—now 3,500,000 lbs against 12,000,000 lbs a few weeks since. The Swallow, for New York, carries 1,000 bales, more or less. The great bulk of choice Fleece has been bought up by the factories or shipped East. Over 500,000 lbs sold this week. Burry, 14@15c; Clean, 18@20c. The little choice remaining is held at 22½c. A leading house in the trade gives its views as follows: "Approaching holidays our Wool market loses tone, and transactions for the week have not been so liberal as during previous weeks, and we do not now look for much activity again before New Year. Eastern Wool market still quoted firm and active, and we doubt not when trade here is again resumed, stocks will be reduced to a small compass soon thereafter."

HOPS—There is very little business doing at this season, and prices are quite nominal—say 35@37½c. The last sales we have to record were made in this city at 36c. There is a large lot, 3 car-loads, being shipped to-day on consignment to New York. 40 bales just in from Oregon.

POTATOES—Humboldt are in light supply at $1 12½@1 20; Petalumas, 90c@$1; Monterey, 90c ₱ 100 lbs; Sweets are scarce at $2 50@3 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply, selling at $1 50 to $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

CATTLE—Meat of all kinds abundant and cheap. Beef is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves scarce at 7@8c. Mutton, 7@7½c. Lambs very scarce, 10@12c. Hogs on foot are plenty and active at 4½@5c for live, and dressed, 7@7½c, the latter price for small hogs.

POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts have been quite liberal, and prices are reduced. We quote Hens and Roosters at $6@7 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, $4@5; large, $5@6; Ducks, tame, $6@10; Geese, tame, $2 75@3 25 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, 16@18c ₱ lb; dressed, 18@20c ₱ lb; Hare $2 25@3 75 ₱ doz; Wild Duck, small, $1 25@1 50 ₱ doz; large, $2 50@3; Quail, $1 75@2; Venison, 6@7c ₱ lb; Snipe, common, 75c@$1 ₱ doz; English, $1 50@2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The late rains have helped pasturage a little, and choice fresh roll Butter is in better supply, and prices have eased off about 5c from last week's quotations. Eastern Butter is very slow of sale; no choice in market, while inferior grades are not wanted; quotable at 16@22½c for fair to good firkin and tub. Cheese is in light supply; no large transactions to report, although there is a fair jobbing trade. Fresh Roll is jobbing at 30@32½c for extra choice; ordinary to fair, 25@28c. Pickled Butter is in good supply, rather dull at 20@25c. California Cheese, 15@15c, the latter for choice Dairy; Eastern Cheese, 14@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in demand at 50c for choice lots. The stock of Eastern Eggs is much reduced, quotable at 25@27½c for limed; fresh are scarce, quotable at 35c.

FRUIT—The last steamer from Los Angeles brought up 175 boxes Oranges, but with one or two exceptions they are very small, inferior, and sour, and meet with little demand, as the Loretos take the preference, being at once larger and sweeter. Grapes are quite plenty having been held back by the shippers for the holidays; quality being poor, prices range from 6@15c ₱ lb. Our exchanges speak of Strawberries fresh from the vines, and Orange trees in full bearing, and yet the mountains around are covered with snow. We quote: Apples, choice, $1@1 50 ₱ box; common, 50c@$1 ₱ box. Pears, 75c@$2 ₱ box of 50 and 60 lbs. Grapes, 6@15c ₱ lb. Cranberries, Eastern, $17 50@18 ₱ bbl; British Columbia, $12@13 50 ₱ bbl. Oranges, Mexican, $15@25 ₱ M; Los Angeles, $20@30. Lemons, Los Angeles, $20@25 ₱ M; Sicily, $12@14 ₱ box. Limes, $7 50@10 ₱ M. Bananas, $2@5 ₱ bunch. Pine Apples, $4@8 ₱ doz. Cocoanuts, $6@8 ₱ 100. Dried Fruit—Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb in sacks, 7@8c in boxes; Plums, 5@6c, pitted 10@15c; Raisins, 12½c; Figs, 8@10c; Figs, white, 15@18c.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CULTURE OF CRANBERRIES.—There are but few farms on which we do not find more or less low, boggy land, which the owner considers almost worthless. Yet this patch, by a little labor, may be made as profitable as any part of the farm. Cranberries are easily cultivated, and when rightly taken care of, yield abundantly, and pay a good profit on the expense of cultivation. Still I would not recommend making cranberries a speciality, unless most of your land is a swamp which can be overflowed by living water, as some years the crop may prove a failure.

If you have a low, wet swale, through which runs a brook, you have a piece of land especially adapted for a cranberry bed which will pay you more per acre, when cranberries sell for three or four dollars a bushel, than the best acre of land on the farm.

A piece of land, containing about an acre, which yielded nothing but frogs and bull-rushes, was plowed up, the plow running about ten inches deep, turning up a subsoil of white sand. A dam of dirt was built across the outlet, with a sluice way of plank and a gate, so that the patch could be overflowed with water from one to two feet in depth. The land was kept overflowed one season to kill the weeds. Early the next spring the gate was raised to let off the water. About three bushels of cranberry vines were procured, and with an old fashioned hay cutter, cut into pieces two or three inches in length, and set out two feet apart.

The method of planting was this: A fence picket was sharpened at one end, wedge shaped, a small tuft of vines placed on the sand and pressed in about an inch deep with the picket, and covered by stepping on them. The vines grew in nearly every place, and in the fall half covered the ground. The next spring, when the vines were in blossom, the gate was put down, and the patch overflowed for a week.

If there is danger of frost before the berries are ripe, they may be protected by overflowing. The second season from planting, about fifty bushels were gathered, and as the vines spread a larger yield may be expected. Three hundred bushels are often gathered on one acre.

The object of overflowing the vines when in blossom is to prevent an insect from depositing its eggs in the blossoms, which otherwise might cause the berries to be wormy. The whole cost of preparing the bed did not exceed twenty-five dollars.

Cranberry vines do not require a rich soil or any dressing—all they require to insure a good crop is sand and cool water, so that all our dressing and fertilizers can be applied to other crops. They yield best where water can be found two or three inches under ground.

Sufficient cranberries for a family may or obtained by hauling and spreading a few loads of sand, on a boggy swamp, and setting out a few vines on the place covered with sand. A neighbor had a swamp where a few cranberries grew wild, by spreading a few loads of sand on the swamp, he gathers pecks where he formerly gathered quarts.—*Maine Farmer*

After trying nearly all the oils and lubricators for boots, harness, carriages, etc., a correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*, gives castor-oil the preference. He says, "We have had boots a year old that we oiled with it, and the leather was soft, smooth, and waterproof to the last time they were used. We apply it clear, without heat. A little lampblack might be used on old leather, but is seldom necessary on new, as the oil itself seems to keep the blacking on and renders the leather black and of fine appearance. For wagons and buggies we use but very little at once, not enough to cause it to run off and catch dirt at the ends of the hubs, and find that it is very superior. It will wear longer, lubricate better, and is the least objectionable of anything we know of."

TO PREVENT LICE ON SETTING HENS.—If nests of sitting hens are lined with tansy freshly gathered, they will not be infested with lice. Old nest boxes should be treated to a bath of scalding lye before they are again used. Grease must not be used on the hens, or the eggs will not hatch. Lime is not of any use. We have known a nest in a barrel of lime where the eggs lay on the lime, completely infested with lice.

TREATMENT OF POULTRY.—Hens ought never to be kept in the same quarters with fowls of certain other species, as the turkey, pea-fowl or Guinea hen, because they worry them and drive them about. Ducks, also, ought to have a separate setting place, because they get dirty with the droppings, if they sit on the ground in the ordinary hen-coop. Birds of a feather should flock together.

FUCHSIAS.—Fuchsias from seed, according to the *Rural New Yorker*, may be easily propagated if the seed-pods are allowed to remain on the plant until they begin to decay, and then wash from the pulp. Sow in sifted leaf mold and sand, an eighth of an inch deep; water, and as the plants become larger, change to larger pots. The seedlings usually vary widely from the original.

WEBSTER said:—"If we work upon marble it will perish; if upon brass, time will deface it; if we rear temples they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of our fellow men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten through all eternity."

Spare moments are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life spare moments are the most fruitful in good or evil.

About Almanacs Generally.

There are very few men who do not remember, or cannot recall, the importance the almanac enjoyed in his boyhood's home. I remember it used to hang by a string to the kitchen wall; and the member of the family who took it down for reference was required to hang it up again when through with it.

It was generally a medical almanac, with a yellow cover—and a remarkably bright-looking cover it was that winter; but by the next winter the corners of the cover were rolled up, or gone, and there were conveniences for telling pretty accurately how many flies had enjoyed its retirement.

Over the leaf was a picture of a man clothed in the fantastic garb of a South Sea Islander, with a trap door in his abdomen, and cockroaches and scales and other appliances of the grocery business around him.

Then there was the calendar, where the weather was handled, and where drunken looking moons, and improbable suns, and highly impossible tides were made to go through performances that were intensely edifying to the family.

Interspersed were grammatically constructed letters by ungrammatical people located in unheard of towns in the distant West, who had been raised from the grave by pills, or drawn from eternity by plasters, and having been restored to perfect health, and having no further need of either, send on and order a ton of both. Also, indorsements from well known physicians in unknown localities, the whole set off with recipes for making puddings that no one should eat, and cake that no one would dare to. And when a recipe for either was hedged in by the details of a fever sore on one side, and the graphic particulars of a hemorrhage on the other, the symmetry of the whole was undeniable.

When I was a boy I lived one winter with an uncle and aunt, and they did not keep their almanac hung up. Aunt never cared to look at the almanac anyway, so my uncle took care of it. He kept it in a drawer where he did his shaving apparatus, and odd hinges, and nails, and screws, and a weasel skin for cramp, and a coverless novel, and two equally decrepid song books. That drawer was a museum. It was the family drawer, and the receptacle of everything handy. I don't really believe either my aunt or uncle or the kitchen stove had ever been in that drawer; but about everything else had. There was hank of black thread among the contents, or, to be more exact, the contents were in among that thread, and whenever anything was taken out, that thread had to be consulted.

Sometimes the drawer would come all the way out, and very unexpectedly, and nearly bury my uncle in the contents. He was not a profane man, and so he did not swear. He merely observed that it was a sealed book to him why a woman never had any system, and then left me to pick up the things and continue the argument.

He had three or four years' almanacs in the drawer, and when he went to consult about the weather, he was just as likely to pore over a three-year-old almanac as the current. Not that it made any particular difference, only there was always something especially instructive to me to see him looking over the wrong almanac, and deducing facts that appeared to be of great comfort to him.

But then, you have had just such experiences yourself, and there is no need of dwelling upon them.—*Danbury News Man's Almanac for* 1874.

A NEW MODE OF COUNTERFEITING. A teller of one of our banks, says a Boston paper, discovered the other day a very ingenious mode resorted to by counterfeiters to make a profit by a little manipulation of genuine bills. The plan is in this wise: Take, say, ten five dollar bills. Lay one on the other a quarter of an inch below the top, something after paper bags. When they are all thus neatly laid off a knife is run through them, and, of course, from the first bill a quarter of an inch will be cut off, a half inch from the second, three-quarters from the third, an inch from the fourth, and so on to the tenth bill, from the bottom of which there is taken a very small portion, nothing more than the border. This bill is left as it is, but to all the others the parts taken off are neatly pasted on, and the result is that there will be eleven bills, perfect, except a small reduction in the size of each. Of course, the operator makes five dollars in every ten. The amount taken from each is so small and the bills being generally all of one kind, it is a very difficult matter to detect them. The bill detected by the teller referred to was bunglingly done—the top being part of an Ohio bill, while the bottom was a Baltimore bill. The names of the places are prominent, and consequently bills on the same bank or place are preferred.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.—The Rev. George Trask, the noted anti-tobacconist, visited a number of Sabbath Schools at Indianapolis, whose members he addressed. A good story is told of the superintendent of one of the schools Mr. Trask visited, and the pastor of the church to which the school is attached. Upon Mr. Trask's entrance, the superintendent rushed up to the pastor, saying, "Look here, I don't know what to do with Mr. Trask, who has just come in. I can't ask him to address the school, because I have just taken a fresh chew. I wish you would speak to him." The minister replied, "All right; I'll do it. But I guess I'll have to take this quid out of my mouth before I do so."

Wise men mingle with their cares, as a help either to forget or overcome them; but to resort to intoxication, for the ease of one's mind, is to cure melancholy by madness.

Rev. Dr. Davis tells the following story: "A lady sat at a primitive Methodist church close to a poor man who was remarkably ill shod, and whose exclamations were in inverse proportion to his shoe leather. He kept crying out 'Glory to God!' until he quite annoyed her; and on leaving the chapel the lady told him such was the case, promising him a new pair of boots if he would restrain himself within due bounds. He did so for several days; but afterward some particularly exciting cause occurred, and he started up in chapel, shouting out, 'Boots or no boots, glory to God!'"

BOUQUETS IN PARIS.—Americans can not appreciate the almost universal custom in Paris and London of button-hole bouquets. As an evidence of their immense use, a French journal asserts that the average annual sale of bouquets of violets in Paris is 5,825,000 f. While in London it is so much the custom that at entertainments a gentlenan appears singular without them.

The three things most difficult are:—To keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

In another place will be found the advertisement of two new chromos, called "Pluck." Of course, the cuts give but a faint idea of the chromos, with their fine coloring and large size. They are certainly the most expressive pictures that have been published for a long time. Wherever they are seen in show windows, crowds of people stop to admire them and enjoy a hearty laugh.

Special Notices.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse:
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads;
While out on the lawn there rose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter.
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave a lustre of mid-day to objects below;
When what to my wandering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he looked like a peddler just opening his pack.
His eyes, how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow:
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly;
He was chubby and plump—a right jolly old elf—
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings, then turned with a jerk,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
So the rest of the story I will tell you in prose.

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Appleton's Journal for 1874.

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